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VOL. III

DETE

128

165

VOL IV

C29

POLICY

F.A.P.

B.

1989.

PA/25yrs

B/F date..... 1 JAN 1974

Signed ..... EO

Entered on :

Index Sheet [2]

Review List [1]

Signed .....

FILE TITLE: BFAP Policy.

FILE NO. 300 Vol III

FOLIO	DATE	FROM	TO	SUBJECT
34.	17-1-64.	Watkins	US(S)	Counter Subversion - Aden.
35	7-2-64	COS. 1304/	7-2-64	Replacement of S501. (ME)(Civil Aff
36	4-2-64	Wild	Dias	Aden Festival
37	14-2-64	Wild	Sec COS. Committee	Draft Reply to CINCME.
38	21-2-64	Wild	US(S)	Counter Subversion - Aden.
39.	21-2-64	Wild	Hancock	Reply to 2556/13/CA
40	25-2-64	COS: 1465/	25/2/64	Review of Unified Command HQ Aden. OBB
41.	EXTRACT.	FROM COS. 14	th Mtg (64)	11/2/64 Aden. Meeting with H.C.
42	28.2.64	Hancock	Wild	2555/2/CA.
43	29-2-64	Hancock	Konsdale	2556/1F/CA.
44	5-3-64	Stafferson	Hughes	V.S.O. Literature.
45	2-3-64	Ashwood	Wild	Aden Festival.
46	5.3-61	FOS	Twaites	Counter-Subversion.
47	8.3-61	Twaites	FOS.	
48	11-3-64	Wild	Hancock	Reply to 42.

FOLIO	DATE	FROM	TO	SUBJECT
1.	11-9-63	Hancock	Wild	Report from Adm
2	15-10-63	Bromley	Baddeley	Off 3363/3
2A	15-10-63	MOD	HQ ME	DEF 2523.
3	21-10-63	MOD	CINCME	DEF 2561.
3A	18-10-63	MOD	HQ ME	DEF 2555.
4	26-10-63	CINCME	MOD	MILCOS 102.
4A	30-10-63	MOD	CINCME	COSMID 110.
5	13-11-63	Wild	Hancock	Refd to 1. to 235/1/1
5A.	27-11-63	Hancock	Wild	Report from ME
6	29-11-63	Dress	ps/Minister	Info Officer Adm.
6A.				
7	12-12-63	Bromley	Wild	Report from Adm to 235/2
8	3-12-63	Minister	USS.	Info Advisers Adm + Fbs correspondence
9	9-12-63	P.S. SS	P.S.	Info Services Adm. to 235/2
10	16-12-63	Enclosed	MOD.	K.A.4. TO 235/2
10.A	19-12-63.	HQ ME	MOD.	D.O.(63) 5th Mtg
11	19-12-63	Extract from Minutes	HQ ME	DEF 3000 (Reply to K.A.4)
12	18-12-63	MOD	Hancock	Wired 2555/2/CA Enclosure Brief for Min
13	2-1-64	Wired	Hancock	Reply to 12.
14	3-1-64	Note of Meeting	Between Minister & CINCME	
15	3-1-64	Note of Meeting	Between Ministe & BMC Adm	
16.	—	Papers and Pix	Left by Maj Bromley for Info	To 235/1/1
17	3-1-64	JIC(63) 80 (Final)		Ref Thread to Adm
18	8-1-64	COS 3/64		Ref Thread Minutes Defence
19	10-1-64	JIC/27/64		Trans to 234/9/1 Subversion in the Federation & Protectorate of S. Arabia & Yemen Republics & UAR
20	13-1-64	COS 1089/13/1/64		Adm.
21.	21-1-64	Extract COS 1st Mtg 64		Adm.
22	13-1-64	COS 1095/13/1/64		Joining Ops - Adm.
23	15-1-64	Adm	S of S Colonies	Personal 40
24	17-1-64	Draft	P/S Minister	Orgs Minute to Cab Sec. Secy of Adm Adm
25	21-1-64	Minister	Cab Sec.	Minister as draft (24).
26.	30-1-64	Hancock	Wild	Reply to 13.
26A	31-1-64	Draft	COS.	Adm Responsible
27	3-2-64	Draft	Anderson	Dep Intel Ops - Adm.
28	4-2-64	Wired	Draft	Adm. Festival
29	31.1.64	CinCME	Duke	Dep C to Adm
30	6.2.64	Duke	CinCME	reply as Dep C to Adm
31	6.2.64	Wild	Hancock	C to Adm
31.A.	12.2.64	COS 3/64/7/5	Duke	Report from [illegible] Adm.
32	12.2.64	Hancock	Wild	Dep C to Adm
33	17.2.64	Hancock	Wild	reply to 31

FOLIO	DATE	FROM	TO	SUBJECT

FILE

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO GENEVA

(United Kingdom Delegation to U.N.C.T.A.D.).

Col (Wild)
RA. 50
BAFC

En Clair

No.38
April 8, 1964

FOREIGN OFFICE AND WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

D. 1.17 p.m. April 8, 1964

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No.35 [of April 7]: Yemen and Aden.

I agree to course proposed in your paragraph 3.

2. Text in your telegram No.36 [of April 7] needs some amendment with regard to nomenclature of States concerned. The State of Aden is the current name for the colony of Aden. What used to be the Aden Protectorate is now called the Protectorate of South Arabia. The Federation of South Arabia consists of the State of Aden and some, but not all, of the States of the Protectorate of South Arabia. There are no States in the Federation which are not also States of the Protectorate except the State of Aden itself. First paragraph of text concerned is by way of quotation and can therefore properly contain inaccuracies, but in second paragraph you should substitute "the State of Aden" for "the territory of Aden" and "the States of the Protectorate of South Arabia" for "the States of the Aden Protectorate and the States of the Federation".

88888

49

PART I to COS.25th Meeting/64

24/3/64.

3. ADEN AND THE FEDERATION TOP SECRET

A. Measures to counter the threat from the Yemen

SIR RICHARD HULL (Acting Chief of the Defence Staff) said that this matter had been discussed by Ministers on 19th March, 1964, when it had been agreed to implement OPERATION BANGLE and to provide .5 LAA guns to the FRA. The matter was to be discussed again at the Defence and Oversea Policy Committee meeting the next day to which the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, had been invited. In the meantime the High Commissioner had signalled the Colonial Office/ giving his recommendations on action which should be taken to counter the threat from the Yemen.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARINGTON (Commander-in-Chief, Middle East) said that the primary concern in Aden was how to control subversive activities inspired from the Yemen. At present the actions we had taken had served only to hurt dissident Federal subjects and our image in Aden and the Federation was becoming increasingly tarnished. The tribesmen were becoming more convinced that we were in Aden only for our own ends and were not prepared to help the local population. Unless we were prepared to show conclusively that there was some positive benefit from our presence by providing money for such things as wells and roads, we would soon be likely to lose the allegiance of the tribesmen and their rulers. The local population were already attracted to Egypt and the Yemen and the only way of overcoming this feeling was by showing that there would be some benefit to them in our retaining the base in Aden. Much good could have accrued after the recent operations in the Radfan, if it had been possible to provide wells and new roads in the area but the High Commissioner had had no funds available for this purpose.

MR. HIGHAM (Colonial Office) said that Aden was already receiving approximately £3M spread over the three year period. In the past it had not been possible for all the funds allocated to be spent but this situation had now changed. It was proposed to seek Treasury authority for some increase of funds to meet the proposals/ by the High Commissioner. In regard to the proposals for additional transport for the Federal Guard, the Colonial Office were still awaiting supporting evidence from the High Commissioner. The whole range of measures proposed would be discussed by the Ministers at their meeting next day.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(1) Took note

/ Aden to Colonial Office Personal No.205 - ?

1
FILED IN 215

B. The Threat to Aden

JIC 64/29 (Final)

THE COMMITTEE had before them a report/ by the Joint Intelligence Committee covering, inter alia, the threat to Aden.

SIR RICHARD HULL said that a point arising from the report/ on the threat to Aden was in regard to Intelligence arrangements in the area. At their meeting@ with the High Commissioner on 11th February, 1964, they had discussed at some length the question of a Director of Intelligence in Aden. The High Commissioner had since stated that he considered the appointment should be for a Security Operations Adviser but the post was still not filled. He suggested that the time was now opportune for the requirememt to be re-examined.

MR. HIGHAM (Colonial Office) said that when the High Commissioner was in London he had stated a requirement for a Director of Intelligence which had subsequently been changed to a Security Operations Adviser. The High Commissioner had proposed a nomination for the post and he understood that this officer could be released from his present duties. However, the Colonial Office Security Intelligence Adviser was to visit Aden in mid-April and he suggested that this offered a good opportunity for the requirement to be further discussed, after which the High Commissioner in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief should re-submit proposals.

Summing up, SIR RICHARD HULL said that at the moment the whole problem appeared to be dormant, and it appeared that the quickest way to re-activate the matter was for the High Commissioner to restate the requirement. The Commander-in-Chief would be able to advise the High Commissioner on his return to Aden in the light of the views expressed.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(2) Agreed with the remarks of the Acting Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(3) Took note that the Colonial Office would invite the High Commissioner in Aden in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, to re-submit his proposals for the Security Operations Adviser.

(4) Took note of the assessment of the threat to Aden contained in the Joint Intelligence Committee report/.

/ JIC 64/29 (Final)
@ COS.14th Meeting/64, Minute 1

PART I to COS.25th Meeting/64

C. Developments in the Arabian Peninsula

JIC (64)32(Final)

THE COMMITTEE had before them a report+ by the Joint Intelligence Comiitee examining possible developments in the Yemen and their implications for Aden. A telegram/ from the High Commissioner in Aden to the Colonial Office was relevant to their discussion.

SIR BERNARD BURROWS (Chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee) said that a copy of the Joint Intelligence Committee report+ in draft form had been sent to the High Commissioner. He had since signalled/ a number of comments. In general he appeared to be in agreement with the report with two exceptions. First, the High Commissioner considered that if the present Royalist guerilla tactics were extended and better directed they could cause such a degree of wear and tear on Egyptian morale and resources that the Egyptians would be obliged to withdraw. The Joint Intelligence Committee could not support this view. The present Royalist activities, had caused considerable concern and annoyance to the Yemeni and UAR Forces but there was no indication that they were likely to prove successful in forcing the UAR to withdraw or re-establish a Royalist regime in the country. The second major point of difference was that the High Commissioner considered that the report+ had under-emphasised the scope of Egyptian subversive efforts. The High Commissioner had emphasised the long standing Egyptian efforts to subvert the Federation tribesmen by providing money and rifles as a means of stirring up trouble within the Federation, and he considered that the greatest danger in the long term lay in the increased Egyptian efforts to promote trouble in the Federation. On reflection it appeared that the report+ tended to pay too much attention to sabotage within the Federation and insufficient emphasis had been placed on the general subversive efforts. However, although he had not yet consulted the Joint Intelligence Committee he was still doubtful if the Egyptians had taken a definite decision actively to promote increased subversive activities in the Federation but he accepted that they were in a position to do so and any increase in the present level would cause considerable difficulty.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARINGTON (Commander-in-Chief, Middle East) said that he supported the views of the High Commissioner. In particular he was perturbed about the effects of broadcasts from Sana and Cairo radios which, by their campaign to incite the FRA to mutiny and specifying Arabic special branch officers by name as traitors, were doing much to cause unrest in the Federation and undermine the loyalty of the FRA. He considered that there was no longer only a threat but that subversive operations were already in progress which could only be attributed to the UAR. The people of the Federation knew that the UAR were operating against us and could not understand why we took no action. In regard to the supply of equipment to Royalist forces, he agreed that there would be little point in providing heavy and sophisticated equipment. However, the Egyptian task

+ JIC(64)32(Final)
/ Aden to Colonial Office personnel No.228

could be made much more difficult if the Royalist forces were more efficiently organised and directed, and in this respect light equipment such as rifles, bombs and mines were ideal. With good leadership the Royalist could then effectively pin down the very much larger Egyptian forces.

MR. CRAWFORD (Foreign Office) said that as regards Russian interest in the area, the Foreign Office had been informed by the United States Government that the Egyptians had been upset by Sallal's decision to go to Moscow. The Egyptians did not wish to see a strong Russian influence established. In regard to Sanaa radio, it had to be accepted that this was run by the Egyptians as an adjunct to Cairo radio and that the subversive broadcasts would continue as a matter of policy. Turning to the recent rapprochment between Saudi Arabia and the UAR, he said that it was the Foreign Office view that this had not resulted in any change in the Saudi attitude to the Yemen. It was expected that Saudi Arabia would maintain the supply of equipment to the Royalists and he, therefore, felt that the present stalemate would continue. The question of whether we should support the Royalists was a broader issue but it was clearly not material to success of the Royalists cause. The Foreign Office were doubtful if the assessments by the Joint Intelligence Committee and the High Commissioner were such that the United Kingdom should take action to support the Royalists at this time.

The problem of Yemeni/UAR intrusion over the Federation frontier was, however, a different problem which was being actively considered by Ministers. The main point to be remembered when considering action directly against Egyptian forces was the possible effects on our position in other areas. In Kuwait it had always been assumed that Nasser would not wish to stimulate action against the present regime because of the possibility that he might not himself be able to assert his influence in the area. Now, however, Nasser no longer had an active rival in the Arab world, and we must, therefore, guard against inciting him to action. A similar situation existed in Libya where the recent constitutional crisis had arisen as a direct result of Nasser's efforts to force the Libyans to abrogate their Treaty with us. It was, however, too early to say how this situation would resolve.

In discussion the following point was made:-

(a) There was no evidence of Soviet penetration of the Yemen except in regard to the Russian technicians who were assisting in building the air field at Sanaa. There was no evidence at present that the visit of Sallal to Moscow indicated any closer link with Russia.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(5) Took note of the report by the Joint Intelligence Committee.

PART I to COS 25th Meeting/64

D. Measures to Counter Air Intrusions into Federal Airspace

(Previous Reference: COS.24th Meeting/64, Minute (1))

SIR RICHARD HULL said that following their meeting/ on 17th March, 1964, the Commander-in-Chief. Middle East, had been asked to prepare a list of targets suitable for retaliatory air attack in the event of further Yemeni/UAR attacks on Federation territory. A preliminary list of these targets had been forwarded to the Air Ministry on single Service channels and the final proposals, agreed with the High Commissioner, were expected later that day. Subsequently, following the Committee's meeting£ on the 19th March, 1964, the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, had been asked to examine methods of supplementing the radar information and improving communications to ensure that when intrusions occurred action could be taken as rapidly as possible. This examination had now been completed and the recommendations received@. The main recommendations involved building airfields at Beihan and Mukeiras and the Committee would wish to hear the views of the Vice Chief of the Air Staff on the proposals.

SIR WALLACE KYLE, (representing the Chief of the Air Staff) said that even if more elaborate radars could be installed in the Federation there would still be little hope of intercepting the type of low level attacks with which we were faced. There might be some benefit from the proposal to build airfields but this would be almost entirely in morale since there would be little or no increase of operational capability. The signal@ stated that a form of observer corps had been inaugurated but this could be of only marginal benefit and, could, under certain circumstances, be counter-productive if tribesmen expected to see aircraft shot down and this did not in fact happen. There was no all-weather defence of Aden and the control and reporting system was comparatively elementary. The performance of the UAR aircraft was such as to allow them to attack targets in the Federation with little danger of being intercepted by our defending aircraft. If we had to guard against retaliatory attacks by the UAR resulting from our own attacks on their military installations, it would be necessary to reinforce Aden with all-weather fighters and provide a sophisticated ground environment. In his view the only military answer to the problem of the recent type of attack was to retaliate by attacking targets in the Yemen. He understood that it had been suggested that the most suitable relatiatory action was to attack the source of the trouble i.e. the airfield at Sanaa. He did not think this was necessary since there were a number of targets relatively close to the frontier which in his view offered a satisfactory means of striking at the Yemenis. The list of targets forwarded on single Service channels* had been examined in the Air Ministry. They were divided into three categories; first, covering targets within some ten miles of the frontier, secondly, targets of local military significance more than ten miles from the frontier and, thirdly, strategic targets within the Yemen such as military installations around Sanna and Hodeida. The photographic intelligence information on the targets was not very good and some reconnaissance would be required before accurate attacks could be

/ COS.23rd Meeting/64, Minute 2
* AO/832/AOC dated 19 March, 1964
£ COS 24th Meeting/64 Minute 1
@ MIDCOS 98

carried out. He suggested that the list of targets should be considered by the Defence Operations Executive as soon as possible with a view to drawing up a graduated list of retaliatory actions in the event of further intrusions.

MR. CRAWFORD (Foreign Office) said that although he accepted that there was no military value in building the airfields at Beihan and Mukeiras, they might serve to bolster morale of the Federal rulers and population and demonstrate our determination to defend them. In regard to the list of targets, he considered that we were more vulnerable than Nasser and it would not be in our interest to initiate action which might lead to escalation.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(b) This matter would be discussed by the Defence and Oversea Policy Committee the next day and it was important that the Minister of Defence should be fully briefed on the implications of an air battle developing with attacks on our base in Aden.

(c) A paper had been prepared for the Colonial Secretary for use at the Defence and Oversea Policy Committee meeting the next day, proposing that, in the event of further attacks on Federal territory, a protest should be delivered to the Yemeni Government and a reconnaissance flight authorised over a significant target in the Yemen. In addition the paper proposed that in the event of further violations we should retaliate by attacking UAR installations in the Yemen.

Summing up, SIR RICHARD HULL said it had been stated many times recently that our best friends in the Federation were the Rulers. We must support them since, if we did nothing, we would be likly to be out of Aden within a short time. It was, therefore, most important that we should be in a position to take decisive action if further violations of Federal territory occurred. The Defence Operations Executive should examine the list of targets proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, as a matter of urgency. Meanwhile, he would ensure that the Minister of Defence was briefed on the Committee's views, before the meeting of the Defence and Oversea Policy Committee next day.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(6) Agreed with the remarks of the Acting Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(7) Instructed the Defence Operations Executive to examine the list of targets proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and to prepare a graduated list of reactions to meet possible further violations of Federal territory.

SECRET

Ministry of Defence,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James's Park,
London, S.W.1.

Ref: DEP.300.

11th March, 1964.

48

Thank you for your letter 2555/2/CA of 28th February, 1964.

As you will know, Trevaskis attended a meeting of the Counter Subversion Committee (Hobson also present). Amongst other points he was asked to submit a "comprehensive proposals for Counter Subversion Work" (Colonial Office Signal Personal No. 127 dated 5th March refers). It occurs to me that your V.S.O. idea might well be included. I have no doubt that a "firm request" will have no other response than a favourable one. I understand that the Government have made a grant in support of the V.S.O. through the Department of Technical Co-operation of 50%. The Counter Subversion Committee could make the approach to the D.T.C. recommended by me when the request comes. I can see nothing but benefit in the idea.

I had a quick word with Hobson about the Festival idea which he seemed to support. Again a firm proposal from your end would I feel sure receive, at least, serious consideration.

So these matters now remain with you.

Lt. Col. H.W.B. Hancock, M.C.,
GSO1 (Civil Affairs),
H.Q. Middle East Command BFPO.69.

PERSONAL

SECRET

SECRET

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

47

File

Colonial
RA
PAK

FROM ADEN (Sir K. Trevaskis)

Simplex

D. 8th March, 1964.
R. 8th " " 14.05 hours.

PRIORITY
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No.191

Your telegram Personal No.127.

Counter Subversion.

Following on meeting of D.O.P.C. which I attended on 28th February, Secretary of State instructed me to produce comprehensive proposals to counter the threat from the Yemen. This I am now doing and hope to forward our proposals within the next two or three weeks. These proposals will cover all aspects of counter subversion and, indeed, will necessarily intrude into the sphere of general policy.

2. I confirm that these proposals will include assistance to Aden Broadcasting Services and also that we would be grateful for an Assistant Information Adviser.

Aden Intelligence External Distribution

SECRET

SECRET

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

46

TO ADEN (Sir K. Trevaskis).

Cypher (O.T.P.) ISD.127/2/01

Sent 5th March, 1964.19.30 hours.

PRIORITY
SECRET and PERSONAL
Personal No. 127.

Counter Subversion.

We are sending you by savingram a note of the meeting you attended on 18th February.

Following are main points:-

A. It was noted that you would forward comprehensive proposals for counter subversion work.

B. These would include proposals to assist the Aden Broadcasting services either by direct subsidy or by offering entertainment material at favourable terms.

C. Colonial Office to consult Foreign Office about political clearance for pamphleteering. (We are doing this).

D. Ashworth should informally send regular reports to Colonial Office with recommendations.

E. Foreign Office might be able (if required) to help in filling post of Assistant Information Adviser. (If you wish us to pursue this, staff indent will be required here).

(Copies sent to Air Ministry for repetition to High Commissioner, Aden).

Aden Intelligence SECRET External Distribution.

CONFIDENTIAL

Information Adviser to H.E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

Government House, Aden.

Phone No. 4494

2 March..19.64.

Ref:- IA/12

45

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS

DATE | INTLS

SEEN BY

DIRECTOR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

"Z" SECTION | RN / ARMY / RAF

CLERK

FILE | 300/45.

My dear Brunt Hall,

I thought you would be interested to have a short progress report in connection with the proposal for holding some form of Trade Fair in the Federation in the coming year. You will remember that we discussed this tentatively together before I left London.

2. Having now had an opportunity to assess things locally, I have decided that we should go all out to hold a Federation Festival next year, during the week in which Federation Day falls. The trade aspect of the Federation would not be sufficient to stand up on its own, but could be, of course, made to play a significant part in the Festival which will portray all aspects of Federal life and development.

3. I have approached the Commander in Chief about this and he has promised full support. I have also discussed it with the Federal Minister of National Guidance and Information and he too is enthusiastic about the idea. I have now formed a Committee to work out the broad outlines which the Festival should take, and I am drafting an official letter setting out the proposal which I shall put up to the Federal Supreme Council for their approval. Having carried out the necessary lobbying, I am assured that the proposal will be accepted by the Council.

4. I am sure that you will agree with me that if we are to do this thing at all it must be absolutely first class and it will, therefore, cost a considerable amount of money. When I have been able to work out the rough figures and have put down on paper the main details of the Festival, I shall write to you again with this information to see what help we can hope for from your end. (!)

Yours ever

Tony.

(A.C. ASHWORTH)

Colonel H.N.W.Wild, OBE.,
Directorate of Forward Plans,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James' Park,
LONDON. S.W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL.

3 Hanover St.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS,
c/o THE ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY,
18 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone : ~~WHitehall 4963~~
HTD. PAR 0501.

GLS/FT

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 16 MAR 1964
DATE SEEN BY DIR
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
RN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE
FILE

5th March, 1964.

44

Dear Squadron Leader Hughes,

I have just returned to the office to hear of your enquiry. I am very pleased to enclose a whole lot of literature - which I hope doesn't swamp you - and trust to be hearing from you in due course. It would indeed be worthwhile if some link up could be forged.

Yours truly,
G. Stephenson

G.L. Stephenson
Secretary.

Tubeoxfad
Dawn Robins
2nd.

Squadron Leader D.P. Hughes,
Ministry of Defence, (D.F.P.),
Queen Anne Mansions,
London, S.W.1.

Col. Wild

attached is the detail of V.S.O. which Col. Hancock has in mind to use in his C.R. PROGRAMME in Aden. AH.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

Volunteers from Industry

Voluntary Service Overseas, has, during the last six years, included among its volunteers ex-apprentices recruited from industrial firms. The demand for this class of volunteer has grown slowly but steadily, and now this year we have thirty-two ex-apprentices serving in seventeen countries. There has been a large increase in the demand for volunteers with such qualifications as passes in City and Guilds, Ordinary National Certificate and Higher National Certificate Examinations, to serve overseas in 1964/65. The skills required include :-

Bricklaying
Carpentry
Plumbing
Electrical installation
Mechanical engineering
Electrical engineering etc.

Countries in which this class of volunteer has served, include :-

Aden
Basutoland
British Guiana
Ethiopia
Fiji
Jamaica
Kenya
Laos
Nigeria
North Borneo
Nyasaland
Peru
Sierra Leone
Southern Rhodesia
Tanganyika
Thailand
Uganda

The capacities in which they have served, include :-

Instructors in Trade or Technical Institutes
Instructors in Outward Bound Training Schools
Organisers in Youth Centres
Assistants in Community and Rural Development Schemes
Mechanics and Craft Instructors in up-country Mission Stations
Demonstrators in a Post-Graduate School of Engineering
Technical Assistant in Limbless Rehabilitation Centre
Building Construction
Assisting Refugee Rehabilitation
Electrical installation in Community Development projects

The Companies which have supplied these volunteers include :-

Associated Electrical Industries
British Aircraft Corporation
J. Crosfield & Sons
Baker Perkins
Pilkington Brothers
Rolls-Royce
English Electric Group
Various Electricity Boards
Pearson & Knowles
I.C.I.
Callender's Cables
The Metal Box Company
Thomas de la Rue
Ind Coope
Joseph Lucas Group
Lancashire Steel Corporation

Except in a few very special cases apprentices are not accepted for service unless they are sponsored by their firms. There is no set pattern that is followed by all firms, but the following information may provide a useful guide to firms that are considering sponsoring one or more volunteers.

It was reckoned in the early years that the cost to VSO of selecting, training, transporting and looking after the volunteers overseas was in the region of £350. Costs including fares have risen since then, and we hope that some of the services such as training courses have been improved. The result has been that the costing last year gave a figure of £417.

Fortunately the government has announced recently that it will bear 50% of the cost of school-leavers, ex-apprentices and police cadets, although placing a limit on the number - a limit we certainly intend to exceed.

We had decided that those with H.N.C. qualifications must be counted with the graduates who, because of the grants they receive including a resettlement grant, cost us £650 instead of the £417.

However, in view of the government's decision we have decided that we should ask firms, towns, trusts or individual donors who sponsor volunteers, for £300 for any category of volunteer, so that in the case of ex-apprentices there would be no differentiation in sponsorship between those holding C. & G. and O.N.C. qualifications and those holding H.N.C. qualifications.

Although firms sponsoring their ex-apprentices make what arrangements they like with them, fairly general practice appears to be

a. to give them an outfit, clothing or reserve allowance up to £50 so they have travellers cheques with them when they go out

b. to cover the cost of their inoculations, passports, etc., as they would with any member of staff going overseas

c. to pay both Employer's and Employee's National Health insurances

d. to consider individually questions of any payments volunteers were making to the up-keep of widowed mothers etc.

e. to consider, along with (a), the possibility of a small grant on return to purchase a suit.

Recruitment

Most companies who wish to participate in the scheme find that the inclusion in their magazine or journal of a note describing the opportunities available under VSO attracts applicants, who can then be supplied with more detailed information. Talks from volunteers from industry who have themselves served overseas are a useful means of publicity, and can usually be arranged by VSO without difficulty.

Candidates are short listed by their Personnel Officers, after which VSO arranges for them to appear before a Selection Board. Some firms prefer that the candidates should appear before one of our normal Boards held either in London or Edinburgh, and on these occasions the Personnel Officer may sit as a member of the Board, or as an observer, whichever he likes, or, if he prefers not to be present that is also acceptable.

In some other cases, especially when there are many candidates on the short list, the Boards are held at the Company's Headquarters and members of the staff of VSO are present as members of the Selection Board.

Training Courses

After selection by a Board volunteers are required to attend one of the residential training courses, usually lasting a week or possibly two weeks, arranged by VSO to prepare them for service overseas.

Service Overseas

While they are overseas the volunteers' welfare is looked after by the British Council Representative who acts as our overseas arm in the country where they are serving. They write to us regularly and their letters are answered by experienced members of our staff whose aim is to maintain friendly, personal and helpful contact with all volunteers throughout their assignments. They do not, therefore, lack advice or encouragement either on the spot or from home. Attached to this note are extracts from letters we have received both from volunteers and from their employing agencies which give some idea of the tasks these young men and women are undertaking and the way in which they are carrying them out.

Payment

Firms are asked to send their sponsorship donations of £300 to the Secretary, Voluntary Service Overseas, when they hear their volunteer has started work overseas.

Further details and application forms are available from this office.

February, 1964.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS
18 Northumberland Avenue
London. W.C.2.

PLEASE NOTE: The address of VSO from 1st April, 1964 will be 3 Hanover Street, London. W.1.

EXTRACTS REGARDING VOLUNTEERS FROM INDUSTRY.

From the General Secretary of the YMCA of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, about Alan Goodall, of Rolls Royce, Ltd.

"Goodall has been a great success. He has made a great many friends in Northern Rhodesia, and built up the YMCA in such a way that the races mix quite naturally in the YMCA club, which he rules with a rod of iron. I do not know of a place in the Federation where the common man of our several races mixes so naturally as he does in Lusaka YMCA. This has been due to a great extent to the uninhibited charm of this broad Yorkshireman who treats all men as equals, and all men equally."

From Doctor Herniman, regarding Terence Pye, of Associated Electrical Industries, attached to the Colombo Plan Medical Team in Laos.

"Now that we have settled in we have started to travel more. The conditions for travel are appalling with the result that after the first tour the vehicle had a broken spring and four broken shock absorbers apart from such trivia as brakes and steering. All these have been repaired by Terence and he was equally valuable to Dr. Brown during the trip. I made another tour with Terence - this time on foot for six days with an elephant to carry the baggage. He was a good companion to have and a good ambassador, too, for the villages we visited had not seen a Westerner for seven years but had been visited by the Communists.

While at base Terence has to turn his hand to most things - we are eating potatoes and lettuce from his garden and we expect great things from his tomatoes. He is teaching our Lao nurse English and learning a bit of Lao in the process. He has more bizarre jobs to do from time to time. He has been grave-digger, and assistant midwife, apart from being our cinema projectionist (we show films once a week). So you can see that V.S.O. is playing a pretty vital role in our work here and for this we are grateful".

From the Bishop of New Guinea regarding Anthony Hastings of British Aircraft Ltd, attached to the Anglican Mission in New Guinea.

"Tony has turned his hand to a number of things, but hasn't made any aeroplanes for us yet ! He has fed and cared for donkeys, he has put the plumbing into the new Bishop's house in Madang, he has trudged the mountains, he has made tanks for bush mission-houses. Above all, he has been the most pleasant and jovial companion for all who have had the privilege of meeting him, and still more of working with him. The indigenous people have taken immediately to him, and all-in-all he has been a great asset. I'm only sorry that you are pinching him back so soon; but I suppose his career demands it. Please be assured that we should welcome any similar replacement whom you might feel disposed to recommend to V.S.O.".

From the Principal of the Technical Institute, Sierra Leone, regarding James Watson of Baker Perkins, Ltd.

"His technical training showed a greater variety than that of his colleague, and so he was put to duties which were in actuality slightly off his line, and about which he could have legitimately groused. Far from this, he displayed initiative, cheerfulness, and work output of the highest order.

~~He was properly appalled by some of the chaos he inherited,~~ and although he knew he was here for one year only, he set about putting things in order. This has pleased me greatly, as the situation was distasteful to me, yet I could not give it personal attention.

There have been several weeks when he has put in more hours of teaching than any other member of staff. He has also identified himself with the Scout Troop. He has adapted himself easily to local conditions, and is on excellent terms with his colleagues. His technical ability is, as you know, of a high order, and he has contributed in full his quota towards raising the quality of work and thought here. I wish he could stay."

From the Ministry of Education, Sierra Leone, regarding Trevor Haines, of the Central Electricity Branch, (Southern Division), instructing at the Technical Institute.

"Below is the text of a note received from the Principal of the Technical Institute which speaks for itself:

"I should be most grateful if you would convey to V.S.O. our thanks for the services of Mr. T. Haines and compliment them (and yourself), on fitting a square peg into a square hole.

It would have been difficult to find someone with more appropriate qualifications to serve at this Institute and when I read some of the literature connected with V.S.O. I noticed that some volunteers come from Messrs. Rolls Royce, Bristol Siddeley, etc., and hope that we in our turn may be favoured by the presence of such young men".

I only wish to say that the Ministry shared the views expressed and to add that all the youths you have sent to us have endeared themselves to the people with whom they have worked and have given a really good start to the scheme in this country."

From Trevor Haines.

"Many things have happened since I last wrote. At Easter I climbed the highest mountain in West Africa, while I was visiting an Agricultural Officer in the North of the Country. During the General Election I was appointed as a Returning Officer, when I helped to supervise 15 polling stations in the East side of Freetown. On June 13th I am broadcasting for four minutes on the work that I'm doing at the Technical Institute. The Fifth Form that I'm taking this year have just sat for their West African School Certificate, so I hope we'll have a 100% pass rate, since this is the first time the School has taken this Exam".

From Dr. B. Oscar Barry, O.B.E., F.R.S.C.E., D.T.M. & H., Addis Ababa, regarding Bryan Chetwyn of Rolls Royce, Ltd.

"Bryan Chetwyn has taught former lepers the making of wooden soled rockers, and the provision of these rockers is now so extensive in that particular leprosarium that there are no more foot ulcers left to treat. The workshop which Bryan is supervising is now training two former lepers from another leprosarium, where it is expected they will return and do a similar job.

Bryan's previous training with plastics in the aeronautical industry

has made a very signal contribution to the production of plastic type legs, and he has undoubtedly applied this training in their manufacture".

From the Dean, SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok, Thailand, about Michael Broadbent and Bryan Wilson both of Rolls Royce, Ltd.

"I am writing to report that the two young men sponsored by your organisation to work at this school have turned out to be more helpful than we had ever hoped. Without them we could hardly have carried out our laboratory and research projects successfully this past term. They have worked willingly at all manner of jobs and with all kinds of people. I am sure they will be even more useful for the remainder of their assignment because they now seem quite at home here. Along with this they are a pleasure and an asset to have around because of their friendly, modest behaviour".

From the Government Boat Building Instructor, Sinazongwe, Northern Rhodesia, regarding L. Aldridge of Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd.

"L. Aldridge was seconded to me on the 6th September, 1961, which I believe was only the second day he had been in the territory. As you know, at the time I was about to start the transfer of all the equipment and staff from Nchelenge Boat Building School, Lake Mweru, to Sinazongwe, Lake Kariba. I therefore took Aldridge with me. The journey covered at least 1,600 miles and was done in a 15-ton Leyland truck, the trip was completed in 7 days. He proved to be a very keen and interested fellow, who helped in many ways. I sent him again to Nchelenge, this time in charge of the whole operation. He returned in 7 days and subsequently made a third journey inside 30 days, a total of at least 4,800 miles, a fine effort.

Since then, he has been living actually at Sinazongwe, Lake Kariba, under spartan conditions, helping me in the preparation of the new Fisheries Boat Building School for the Gwembo Tonga Africans. He has also assisted me in the fabrication of a marine propulsion unit to be used in a car ferry for use in the Pambashye Swamps, Kawambwa district. In this he was cutting steel with gas equipment and welding, which in the heat here is not the sort of job one would normally volunteer for.

To sum up, I find him to be a most genuine young man, one who looks after himself very well and who keeps up a good appearance. I am sure he is finding it interesting in being able to adapt his technical training into practice improvisation, as we have to do in rural areas ".

From the Director of Research, the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok, Thailand, about Michael Northcutt and Keith Bradshaw of Rolls Royce, Ltd.

"Our two V.S.O.'s, Michael Northcutt and Keith Bradshaw left Bangkok on Saturday last and were given a send-off at the airport by friends of many nationalities. To say that all were sad to see them go is very much of an understatement. They have done a fine job here in every way and we are now remarking to one another how impossible it will be to manage without them.

During the year Michael Northcutt worked with the workshop staff on a great variety of jobs mainly concerned with application in the Hydraulics Laboratory. He succeeded in establishing an excellent rapport with the Thai technicians and, in addition to being a source of good advice and a demonstrator of skilled techniques, he became the teacher of an enthusiastic English class

in his spare time when the technicians spontaneously decided to improve their English. Michael leaves behind him several pieces of equipment as working examples of his engineering ability.

Keith Bradshaw has worked principally in the Structures and Highway Laboratories. He has helped students and laboratory staff in constructing new equipment and in setting up and conducting tests. He has proved himself a master at being able to be on equal terms with everyone from the laboratory cleaners to the Dean and has carried through many projects by this ability. He is a good organiser and a very energetic young man with a mature and balanced outlook.

Both volunteers have helped to organise and encourage sports activities amongst the students - Keith in soccer, basketball and tennis and Michael in table-tennis and cricket. There is no doubt that these two young men have been first class representatives for the VSO organisation and have made a great impression on staff and students alike."

From a letter from the Manager, Education Department, AEI, Rugby

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for the wonderful help that you have given those of our apprentices who have joined the scheme, because from our angle they have all come back with excellent experiences behind them, which will stand them in good stead in the future."

From a note on VSO by Rolls Royce, Ltd. and sent by them in reply to enquiries.

"The scheme is commendable because it provides a challenge and an opportunity to give worthwhile service to others less fortunate than the volunteers. We are convinced of the value these volunteers are giving and convinced, too, of the value they are getting in terms of breadth of outlook, experience and ability to develop resourcefulness and initiative. We have ample evidence of the validity of these convictions in the tributes and testimonials we receive from sponsoring authorities overseas and by the high regard with which supervision speak of the volunteers after having returned. From among them, we hope, will emerge some of our best foremen and supervisors of the future.

The year's service overseas also provides a period of such complete contrast and change that it is in the nature of an 'unwind' from the years of intense study and training demanded by the satisfactory completion of apprenticeship."

Voluntary Service Overseas,
18, Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

The Selection of Volunteers.

A. The Selection Process

1. Candidates falling within the age limits of 18 to 24 who have expressed a wish to volunteer are sent an application form, which includes instructions regarding the two supporting testimonials which are needed.

2. When the completed application form and testimonials are received the candidate is summoned for a Preliminary Interview, which is conducted by a member of V.S.O. staff and lasts up to half an hour. After this interview the candidate, if successful, is asked to attend a full Selection Board: in other cases he is informed that we regret being unable to offer him an assignment.

3. Selection Boards are held about twice a week throughout most of the year, and the membership of no two Boards is identical. They are composed of three or sometimes four active, intelligent and experienced people who are always assisted by a senior member of the V.S.O. staff. Broadly speaking, Board Members are drawn from the following categories:- Headmasters, Headmistresses or Education officials: British Council Personnel : officials of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office or Department of Technical Co-operation: clergy or missionaries: Personnel Managers from industry: persons with special interest in youth organisations and social welfare: senior members of the armed services. These categories are not rigidly adhered to. A normal composition of the Board is two men and one woman - a proportion roughly corresponding to that of the respective numbers of boy and girl candidates.

4. Selection Boards, with very few exceptions, select or reject candidates not with an eye to particular projects but on grounds of general fitness to succeed in the average V.S.O. assignment. High standards of personality and character, together with reasonably good academic attainments, are looked for, and certain basic qualifications - honest, common sense, courage and average or above average intelligence - are regarded as implicit in the original recommendation from school or firm. Other personal qualities required are mental and emotional stability: tolerance, and the absence of any selective or "superior" racial feelings or beliefs: a sense of service: broad and basic rather than narrow convictions in religion and politics, enabling volunteers to co-operate happily with all and sundry: adaptability, enabling volunteers either to put up with periods of loneliness or isolation, or to work all day and every day with people and to "muck in" with anybody and everybody: ability to deal with unforeseen emergencies and to cope with a wide range of living conditions including any kind of climate: readiness to learn from others and to work with or in subordination to others even if the latter appears less than competent, or wrong-headed: willingness to undertake any kind of job and work hard at it. We also look for knowledge of, and ability to organise, youth work, games and sports of all kinds, physical education, drama, swimming and life-saving, scouting, map-reading, first-aid: also experience in camping, hiking, climbing, leading expeditions, conducting arduous training, and "roughing it" in general. Musical accomplishments can be most valuable.

5. Most of the foregoing applies not only to boy volunteers but to girls, who besides teaching are also making good use of various domestic skills and of their experience in guiding.

6. No specific rules can be laid down regarding academic qualifications, but some 60% of assignments are for teaching and in such posts at least two or three "A" levels are considered desirable.

B. Selection Board Procedure

1. Individuals are normally asked to serve on Selection Boards at least a fortnight before the date of the Board. Several days before that date members receive copies of the candidates' papers, including application form and testimonials.

2. Boards usually sit from 10.00 a.m. till 12.30 p.m. and from 1.30 till 4.00 or 4.30 p.m., dealing with 10 candidates per day. Lunch is taken at the Royal Commonwealth Society, Board members being the guests of V.S.O. Members normally sit all day but arrangements can be made if necessary for half-day sessions. Cost of fares is refunded on request to Board members living outside London. Boards normally assemble at the V.S.O. office at 9.50 a.m.

3. One member of the Board is asked by the Director of V.S.O. to be Chairman. Half an hour is allocated to each candidate, and of this 25 minutes is occupied by the interview, leaving 5 minutes for discussion and decision. The Chairman refers the questioning in turn to the members and to the V.S.O. staff member in attendance, who as a rule has considerable experience of the selection process. The staff member also asks each candidate, at the end of the interview, whether he or she will if selection, accept two basic conditions of service, namely.

(i) That the volunteer will accept whatever assignment is offered by V.S.O.

(ii) That the volunteer, even if in a difficult assignment, will do his or her very best to stay and work in it for the whole agreed period (normally 12 months).

4. Unless in very exceptional cases, the decision of the Board to accept or reject a candidate is final, and is communicated to the candidate by letter from V.S.O. within a few days of the Board's session. The Board may, if it thinks it absolutely necessary, attach conditions or recommendations to its decisions, but is requested to do this as seldom as possible so that the Director may have a reasonably free hand in allocating volunteers to projects.

C. <u>Appreciation</u>

V.S.O. is deeply indebted to the many busy, able and experienced men and women who so generously contribute their time and attention to the process of selecting our volunteers for overseas service. We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks for this continuing help. Much of the credit for the achievements of our volunteers - often under most challenging conditions - is due to the wisdom and care which members of our Selection Boards have devoted to the task of choosing them.

January, 1963.

G.L. Stephenson
Secretary.

Voluntary Service Overseas,
18 Northumberland Avenue,
London. W.C.2.

Telephone: WHItehall 4963

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

Girl Volunteers

Ever since September 1959 when Bronwyn Quint and Althea Corden, the first two girl volunteers, started their attachments in Kenya and Sarawak the demand from overseas for the help of carefully selected British girls has grown. This demand has been matched by the great increase in the number of candidates for service. Today 61 girls are serving overseas in the following 25 countries:

British Guiana
British Honduras
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands
Fiji
India
Iran
Jamaica
Kenya
Malaya
Mali
Morocco
New Guinea
New Hebrides
Nigeria
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
North Borneo
Sarawak
Senegal
Solomon Islands
Sierra Leone
Tanganyika
Thailand
Uganda

Their duties include:

Teaching in Schools
Social Welfare
Care of Children
Refugee Relief Work
Helping in Y.W.C.A's.
Girl Guides
Assisting generally in hospitals, village dispensaries and Schools for the Blind.

V.S.O. is not only completely independent but also is in no way restricted to any particular religion or denomination. In fact volunteers are sent to help in institutions holding a variety of different religious beliefs and backgrounds, care being taken in every case to ensure that there is no conflict between the convictions of the volunteers and those of the project.

While the majority of school leavers, whose average age is little over 18, a growing number are graduates. Most of these are teaching in schools in West Africa.

The most careful enquiries are made, and the advice of the British Government and British Council officials is obtained, before it is decided to post one of our girls to a project. Not only does the project organiser have to satisfy V.S.O. that it is one to which a volunteer can make a full contribution, but it must also be established beyond doubt that the living conditions are in every way satisfactory.

In most cases girls live with or very near to the Headmistress or the lady in charge of the Hospital or other institution to which she is attached. When working in pairs girl volunteers often share double quarters within the school or hostel compound.

On arrival overseas volunteers are met by the British Council representative, who normally looks after them until they move on to their final destination.

As with all volunteers, the receiving agency is required to provide board and lodging and pocket money of at least £1 per week (graduate volunteers receive £3 weekly) as well as any necessary medical facilities. This substantial contribution by the project supplies convincing evidence that the services of the volunteer are really needed. The volunteer herself can count not only on a genuine welcome but also on much interesting and constructive work under a variety of conditions.

Girls are sent out not to take charge of projects but as helpers. But so great is the need for responsible leadership in these territories that out girl volunteers often find themselves asked, quite soon after their arrival, to take charge of up-country schools, or village dispensaries, or other concerns. Like the boys, they are very carefully picked, and their ability and good sense quickly become apparent to those with whom they are working.

British Council representatives and British Embassy officials are fully informed of the details of all volunteers and their attachments, and maintain particularly close contact in the case of girl volunteers. Detailed reports on their progress and on the welfare of volunteers are rendered during the assignment and at its completion. During her year overseas the volunteer will correspond regularly with V.S.O. staff at headquarters, from whom she will receive personal letters of news, advice and encouragement.

Schools and other institutions in this country which would like to have a talk, accompanied by coloured slides if desired, from one of our girls who have served overseas with V.S.O. are advised to write to the Secretary - to whom, also all enquiries should be addressed.

Attached to this note is a brief selection of extracts from letters from girls serving overseas with V.S.O. and from those with whom they have been working.

G.L. Stephenson
Secretary.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS,
18 Northumberland Avenue,
London. W.C.2.

Telephone: WHItehall 4963

September, 1963.

Extracts from letters

Wendy Arden, from British Honduras.

First of all let me tell you one thing: we are extremely happy here. I am very grateful to you for making this possible because I am enjoying myself immensely. The nuns give us a wonderful home, which I suppose is the most important basic thing.

Janice O'Rorke, from Tanganyika.

At first, I thought I should miss my friends of my own age terribly much, but now I am getting to know the girls better I am sure that I shall not feel lonely nor have many dull moments.

There is not space enought to attempt to describe the school. It has a very beautiful situation on a headland of the lake and the granite rock formations are wonderful and very impressive, abounding in wild life. I am certain it would have been difficult to have found a more pleasant place to send me.

Barbara Lee, from a School for the Blind in Kenya.

The children are wonderful and captured my heart immediately. They come up and feel me all over, which at first was very strange. Although I haven't yet seen very much of the school life I am already impressed by the hard work the staff put in and by the capabilities of the children. Most of the children are very, very eager to learn - and the staff are devoted to them.

The thing that has struck me most, and deeply impressed me, is the obvious presence of true Christian love. The Christian spirit does not just show in the services, but can be felt throughout the whole school during the whole of the day.

Carol and I have been told what some of our dutues are and she will be telling you of hers. I will be teaching English, History and Civics and I am also to be Matron of the Girls' School which means I will have to issue uniforms and keep weight and height records as well as becoming a friend to these girls. In the mornings I am to help in the dispensary. Both Carol and I are on the rota for shop, meals and library duties.

As you can see life will be pretty full. It will be necessary for us to learn Braille for teaching and we shall also learn some Swahili.

We will have to put in some hard work but it is going to be worth it. Everyone around here is so happy that we feel happy. I realise that problems and difficulties are bound to arise but everyone is so anxious to help that I feel I will never be lost for somebody to turn to in a crisis.

Of Rowena Hyde in British Honduras.

Rowena has settled in very well and her superiors at the school where she is teaching say that she is doing an excellent job there. She is also giving almost the whole of her spare time to visiting the homes of the very poor, calling on Creole and Carib friends whom she has made, and assisting at a clinic - once again for the very poor.

Joan Parkin, from the British Solomon Islands.

Last week I had my first tropical storm. It was wonderful. The rain threw itself down sideways so that we were flooded out, and the waves came right up over the sand bar, until I thought we should have to take to the hills. It was very hot. Don't believe what they say about rain cooling down the temp! Now it is back to normal again and I must remember to get some sun tan cream in Gizo.

Diana Harrison, from the New Hebrides.

Last week I ploughed one of our fields ready for planting 'kumara'. It's the first time I have driven a tractor - the furrows were a bit wobbly, but I enjoyed doing it.

Alison Tarratt, from India.

On several mornings during my stay here I have been helping an American missionary nurse in the Tibetan dispensary. Before doing so, however, I was taught at the hospital how to give injections. Dozens of streptomycine injections are given each day in the Tibetan dispensary because so many of the patients have T.B.

The scenery up here is absolutely wonderful: I have never seen so many mountains in my life.

Judith Matthew, from Tanganyika.

Next week I am going to start helping a very nice English-speaking African nurse with a class for women on Hygiene, malnutrition and first aid at the community centre. My Swahili doesn't allow much conversation yet, but I can help with demonstrations, flannel graphs etc. The African nurse also hopes to go out into the villages where I would help too, which would be very interesting and worthwhile. There is also a possibility of my teaching needle-work at the co-ed middle school in the town, and at Loleza school, I have become Captain of the Guide Company.

Of Bridget Pulvermacher by the Director of Education, North Borneo.

Her teaching has developed very satisfactorily but it is really in respect of her contributions outside the classroom that the success of this volunteer scheme depends so much.

It is not easy to break through the reticence which envelops young Chinese school students. The traditional Chinese school system tends to encourage isolation from those who go to English medium schools, and the girls, in particular lead sheltered and sequestered lives, both in school and at home. Bridget was encouraged to break through this, and she has been remarkably successful. Through her aptitude for games she has won admiration, and this, coupled with a delightful facility for frankness and friendliness, and won her respect. She mixes in basketball, their paramount game, and has instituted dancing. She also runs a successful society of boys and girls for debates and lectures. She has even cornered me into giving a lecture myself.

More generally, however, she has taken a leading part in all sorts of youth activites in Jesselton. She is a Girl Guide instructor, and participates both in St. John's Ambulance and Red Cross work. She served effectively on the Committee of the local Youth Club, where her flair for organisation has had a marked success. Similarly she works with the Anglican Youth Fellowship and the Church Choir, she participates in dramatics organised by the British Council for local youth and she leads the Youth Club hockey team. She has gone camping with young people on the off-shore islands, and taken part in an arduous leader-ship course involving an overland walking expedition. At present, she is organising a climb to the summit of Mount Kinabalu, almost 14,000 ft. high.

Since the New Year her partner has been sent elsewhere and Bridget has been on her own. She has responded even more to her diverse responsibilities, and I have confidence to send her further afield, to a mission station in the foothills among the Kadazans after Easter.

From all of this, the impression may have been given that Bridget Pulvermacher resembles John Betjeman's Tennis Girl. This is not so. She is slight in build, with a zest for giving and for new experiences, the instant attraction of friend-liness, and, underlying it all, a strong sense of duty and a determination to see things through. She is intelligent but never tiresome; full of zest and enter-prise but never amorphously so. She will get things done but never at the expense of friendship and understanding.

She has a highly developed sense of public duty and, though still young, has alreay earned and deserved the support which further training will con-tribute to her ability to live a purposeful and rewarding life.

Bri[illegible]et Townsend, from Morocco.

I am arranging a sponsorship with my school for a little girl whose legs have been amputated and her family do not want her. She is at the Cheshire Home in Tangier, but, unlike the other children there she will not get any worse. She is an intelligent little girl and in time will need new legs and some kind of training.

Susan Abrahams from India.

I am enjoying life tremendously although I find time very short at the moment. I am teaching french, english, history, P.T. and games and helping with singing for 30 periods a week. I am also having 12 hindi lessons a week and causing much amusement among the servants. Tonight I asked for a "chumah" - a kiss, instead of "chamach" - a spoon, from our young and handsome bearer! I also asked him one night to give me a bath instead of to give me some bath water. There is a Guide Company here so I am going to start a Brownie Pack or Bulbuls. The Head Mistress is very keen for me to do this and as I was a Guide at home I shall enjoy doing it. The children are charming with their big brown eyes and endearing accents!! I teach from 8 year olds to girls of 17. The boys are little devils! One of them invited me to his birthday party tonight and asked if I was the grand-daughter of the Abraham you read about in the scripture.

Everyone is so helpful and kind it is quite impossible to feel at all homesick. But its just like home at the moment - nothing but rain!

Joanna Cammaerts, from a School for the Blind, Persia.

The first thing all the children do when I first meet them is to feel if I wear a ring, which I do, and then momorise the feel of it so that they can recognise me the next time! The children are really lovely - sweet and friendly. All but the young ones - 2½ year olds - can speak some English and a few speak very well indeed. The Missionary compound has been built only 3 years and is highly civilized! The bathroom has a bath and a shower and is tiled with beautiful traditional turquoise tiles. (Quite Butlins, my dear!). I am learning Braille.

Teresa Mulherin, from British Honduras.

Sara and I have introduced physical training for our own classes. Until this year they had never had any kind of outdoor sport. Nevertheless our P.T. lessons only consist of basic exercises at the moment. We had hoped to have netball, but what was originally the netball court is now under water, and unfortunately no-one has any money to have it restored to its former glory.

You will be happy to hear that I love teaching and love the girls. Belize is not a hard place to settle in and everyone is very friendly.

I suppose Sara will have told you that we spent a week in Guatemala City. It is a beautiful place and we had a very exciting time sight seeing. We stayed with a girl from the British Legation. I must add before I close that we have also been on a trip to Chatumal in Mexico and to one of the districts of B.H. Cayo.

We have had a wonderful year and I can honestly say that I haven't felt homesick once since I came here.

Jean Gurney, from Kenya.

I am very happy here, and enjoying living with sister Lois, and above all I enjoy having a full programme of things that I feel are of use to the people here. In the mornings I run a home industries group for teenage girls - African - who are unable to find work; and who would otherwise hang about in their homes, or find escape from this boredom through hanging about the innumerable bars - the only places through which they can earn any money. We meet from 8.30a.m. to 11.30a.m. every week-day, and start off each morning with English, and reading and writing for the illiterates. Then we play a game - we hope to be able to have a netball pitch soon - sing a hymn and start sewing. We are making dolls in tribal costume, or rather trying to, as we are still at the experimental stage, and spend ages trying to make a good basic pattern for the dolls. The heads are the most difficult, but we have at last succeeded in making one which looks really African. We have already got an arrangement with one of the larger shops in Mombasa for the selling of the dolls. I think they will be quite effective when they are finished, and the girls should be able to earn pocket money at least.

Of Judith Ellis by her Headmistress in Sierra Leone

May I thank you for sending Miss Judith Ellis to us. We were very well satisfied with her.

Miss Ellis proved herself a very valuable member of staff. She was full of life and energy and interested in evey phase of the school life. She taught english and maths very acceptably as well as supervised games after school and took her share of the boarding responsibilities.

She was always willing and ready to do anything we asked of her. She certainly seemed much more mature than her chronological years. We expect to hear great things of her in the future.

Daphne Brown, from W. Nigeria

I was pleased to receive a letter from the volunteer who is to replace me. I hope that she will like it here as much as I do: it is impossible not to be happy amongst these people.

Thank you for the letters and the encouragement you have all given me throughout the attachment, and most of all thank you for a very happy year.

Of Joy Doughty by her Headmistress in Uganda

First of all I should like to thank V.S.O. very much indeed for sending us Miss Joy Doughty.

Her year here has been a very great success in every way. Two nights ago our pupils presented one of their exuberant concerts for her as a farewell tribute, and they certainly showed how much they love her and how sorry they are to see her go. She is really a most exceptional young woman, very generous, very responsible and with such a friendly out-going attitude to all the people here.

We had hardly started science at this school when she came a year ago, but she has really set up the department in a remarkable way for one so young. Six months ago we completed our new laboratory building and she has equiped and arranged that with great care, She has run a science club and made the girls very enthusiastic about that, and she has been so interested and co-operative in every rspect of the running of the school. We hope very much that she will be able to come back in January for another year or two but of course she wants to discuss this with her parents when she gets home. If many of the volunteers you are sending out are of Miss Doughty's calibre they are certainly doing a great service to the Commonwealth.

Sheila Anscombe, from Ethiopia

Many of the Ethiopians have asked me if I plan to return, but I was particularly touched by Hamdessa, a 10th grade boy. After asking me if I was thinking of returning to Kuyera he said "You know we usually tell people that we hope they will return, and very often it's nothing more than a courtesy, but this time we really mean it". I think that it is the honesty and forth-rightness of the people that makes them so likeable.

Janet Chalmers, from British Honduras

Saying goodbye is usually hard and I have made so many good friends here that it is not easy to leave knowing I may never see them again. The war-cry during the past few days has been "Miss, come back and teach our children in a few years time".

Voluntary Service Overseas,
18, Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.

October, 1962.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

NEWSLETTER NO. 10

The British Council as V.S.O.'s Overseas Arm

Volunteers should take special note of the fact that the British Council is now acting as our overseas arm. In most cases, therefore, volunteers now have someone in the country where they are serving to whom they can go for help and advice. If you have problems concerning pocket money or similar matters you should consult the local British Council Representative, who will do anything he can to get your problems solved. Although there is no need, now, to consult V.S.O. H.Q. about such matters in the first place, you should nevertheless keep us fully informed about them.

If you visit a town where a British Council Representative is stationed you should if possible call on him as a matter of courtesy, even if you have no problems to discuss : he will be glad to see you and hear how you are doing.

Volunteers serving in countries where there is no British Council Representative should continue to submit their problems direct to us.

Some volunteers will know that, besides the aid received from the British Council, British Embassies, Consulates and High Commissions and their staff members have on many occasions given us most valuable help and have shown constant concern for V.S.O. and our volunteers - an attitude which is greatly appreciated here.

V.S.O. 3, Hanover Street, London, W.1.

At the end of March, in tears and taxis, we shall be leaving our happy ribbon development in Northumberland Avenue and, joined by the Graduate Wing from Davies Street, establishing ourselves at the address shown above. Letters arriving at our old address after that date will, of course, be forwarded to Hanover Street, but to save delay please be careful to put the new address on your letters when the time comes. The nearest tube station is Oxford Circus, but we don't expect you to call before the autumn. More details will follow when we actually move in.

Christmas Cards.

Those scores of volunteers who were kind enough to send us Christmas cards may like to know that, after being much appreciated and studied by us and providing a charming display of exotic design and colour on the walls of Les Girls' Office, they have been sent to the Christmas Card Depot for distribution among handicapped children - who will, we are sure, enjoy them as much as we have done.

The List.

The complete list of your names and overseas addresses went out to you early in January.

Personal Notes

Margaret Allen, at Adi Cakoban Girls' School, Sawani, near Suva, Fiji, is teaching nutrition, speech training, poetry, drama, art, singing, also P.E. and games: she treats the girls in the sick bay every morning, helps the matron, is learning to speak Fijian, and has produced two plays. The girls get their own back on her by dressing her up in a grass skirt and teaching her to dance the hula. The pupils feel the hot weather more than Margaret does - "some of the plump ones start looking very sorry for themselves about midday". She is very happy.

Robert Crick is enjoying life as a teacher at Au Cours Normal, Sevare, Mopti, Republic of Mali. Though teaching only 16 hours a week he finds his time very full. Among his colleagues are two Russians. "The Directeur won't let me teach music but you can't keep a good man down so 'Old Macdonald', 'Clementine' and, by popular request, 'Twist Again' are on the lips of most pupils with a bit of 'culture' thrown in when I play 'Greensleeves' on my recorder. The English library is doing a roaring trade. I've discovered

why smoking is forbidden in English Schools - it prevents the pupils from asking the masters for cigarettes". He suffered a lot from predecessor-worship but is now getting the upper hand.

Stephen Ford, teaching English at the College Evangelique de Libamba, Makak Cameroun, had a very cheerful Christmas and in the following week travelled 3000 km. almost to Lake Chad and back. He is much enjoying his teaching job. He lives with two young Frenchmen doing time in Cameroun as an alternative to military service. Out of school he plays volleyball, keeps hens, paddles a large dug-out canoe, and has qualified fun with driver ants and spitting cobras.

Roger Goodchild, Beihan Farm Training Centre, P.O. Box 4063, Aden, and the three other Aden Musketeers (Geoffrey Jones, Tom Mills and David Rendell) are building a house for the Blind at Genoub, in the desert some three hundred miles from Aden on the Yemeni border. Bearded and burnt, they spend their time making and laying concrete blocks from local sand and stone, sawing planks, making doors and doing the whole job of building. They are healthy, well fed, in good heart, and they receive constant and valuable help from the R.A.F. Construction Unit from Beihan.

Brian Hatt, teaching, scouting, and reorganising the library at the English School, Nicosia, Cyprus, was a bit depressed by the last newsletter - nothing so exciting ever seemed to happen to him. Things changed suddenly: in his last letter he reports that he hears every shot of the civil war, that a Turkish friend of his has been shot dead, and that "There are some pretty revolting sights around - headless corpses and dogs eating them". With two other English teachers he is now in charge of the Red Cross food store which issues supplies for isolated communities and refugees.

Christopher Hayward is teaching Melanesians at Honiara, B.S.I.P., and finds them keen to learn but exceedingly shy: and that it is necessary to relate every subject closely to practice. He has also had three miserably cold nights in the bush, plagued by large rats and flying earwigs: and a trip to a volcano: "We have just returned from a trip to Savo, the volcanic island 22 miles off Honiara. To get to the crater we had to walk up the relatively steep crater wall: worn out by the climb we were relieved to slide down into the crater itself. By the dome of the volcano we saw the first vent, which was marked by a large deposit of sulphur. We took various samples and photos at this and another vent. Seeing that the temperatures were nowhere above 100 degrees centigrade we made our way back along a steaming river and reached the shore six hours after arriving. It is said that when Savo goes up it will be quite an explosion and Honiara itself might be affected."

Robin Holmes is lost but not forgotten in the Tanganyika Bush (address: P.O. Box 1012, Lindi). "I am now building a 500 yards airstrip, which will be all-weather, through dense bush. I have completed several more miles of access roads, specially to the top of the most perfect hill-site for a house. The material is scheduled to arrive in the middle of the rains and I shall not be sorry to finish with my grass hut - 12ft. x 16ft is rather limiting, and I have killed 12 rats, and cook has killed 5 snakes, inside in the last month. The lions have become offensively familiar, nosing around my hut at night, so $\frac{1}{2}$" of thatch and a mosquito net seem a bit inadequate. The locals leave out supplies of cashew apple beer and assure me that as the lions are really old men who have been translated I need only apologise for disturbing them and they will disperse. Unfortunately they do not specify a language. The river rose 5ft. overnight and for 6 months all water will clog up my filter with mud - and the crocodiles are back. A buffalo keeps messing up the road I've cut by trampling in the mud (which hardens into corrugations): when somebody shot a buck for me we had to string it up on my clothes line to keep it from the hyenas".

Glynne Hylton-Attersall teaches Art, Science & History at King George V School in the Gilbert & Ellice Islands, the school where Anthony Albert and Martin Hayden taught last year. He finds everyone very friendly but "the boys are more likely to do a thing to please you than because they are enthused. As soon as you stop pushing, they stop". In the same Islands Peter Iorns teaches at the local T.T.C., Geoff Stone works in the office of the Town Council, and Andy Hird is serving with the Public Works Dept.

Geoff is becoming an expert in street lighting, garbage collection and their financing, but he also teaches every morning at the Government Primary School and enjoys it. Andy, doing a similar job, and that of Government Storekeeper, on his own islet has felt a bit disillusioned but is cheering up.

Elizabeth Mandeville, at Lycee Hassiba Ben Bouali, Kouba, near Algiers, felt very under-employed at first but is now happy and full of work. "At last I feel like a real V.S.O. instead of an underpaid layabout". She finds her senior forms avid to learn and very friendly. She loved her visit to Blida, "lying on the edge of a plain at the foot of the Atlas Mountains, full of twisting streets, wonderfully coloured markets, Moorish arches and hundreds of lovely noisy brown children". Elizabeth enjoys bargaining in the flea-market, had a marvellous trip to a ski-ing village high in the mountains and sees plenty of Judy Smith who is also teaching in Algiers.

Francis Medlicott, teaching at St. Endas School, Iboko, Abakaliki, E. Nigeria spent a busy Christmas holiday travelling to and from Lagos (mostly hitch-hiking, but taxis holding seven people cost only 1/- for 10 miles): in Lagos he did most things from water-ski-ing to flying a light aeroplane (his brother-in-law with whom he stayed is a pilot). He keeps a dog and a monkey, and expects to teach history and geography next term, also chess and cricket.

Susan Morrison is teaching English at Wattanothai Girls' School, Chiengmai, Thailand, and finds mosquitoes the worst trial of all. She has been recording songs and poems as her people want to have "a real English voice" well taped. Livestock abounds:- "I was teaching my top class, giving dictation, when a huge bullock poked his head enquiringly into the classroom. This was in addition to the dogs sleeping under the desks and the birds taking a bath behind the blackboard". .... "Chiengmai seems to be full of princesses who want to take me out for Sunday afternoon spins". There has been a cholera epidemic which is now declining: Susan has had a booster injection against it.

John Pearce got safely to Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, even his violin being unscarred. He teaches science but also plunged into construction and finance, since he has been put in charge, along with the Upper Sixth, of the job of "re-arranging" the Science Block. This apparently involves pulling down about half of the present block and rebuilding, and there is £1,000 in the kitty. It appears, however, that in Kandy the female of the species is definitely more deadly than the male: at the end of term Fancy Dress Dance "I went in a sari but got derobed by the girls in about 10 seconds flat. Luckily I was wearing trousers."

Carolyn Ross, at the Blind School, Kalimpong, West Bengal, had a strenuous December: after the hard work of correcting exam papers in Braille she was deputed, with two colleagues, to escort 104 blind children to Assam, and spent twenty six hours with thirty one children in a compartment meant for seventeen - then a late arrival and a night in the railway station. On her return she found her Principal had broken an ankle and had to spend a fortnight in hospital, so Carolyn had to take complete charge for a hectic end of term spell (concert, prize-giving, carol-singing, nativity play, parties and the rest). "To add to the chaos our spaniel unexpectedly had four puppies". Carolyn was preparing to set out for Calcutta, where she is escorting a blind child to enter the Cheshire Home.

Extracts from Letters:

From Gordon Brown, G.V.S.O. (18th December) - Government College, Ibadan, Nigeria.

"When I arrived a week before term began, I was installed in the Principal's house and shown the laboratory and told I would be teaching Physics. It soon transpired that I would be the only Physics master, and that there was no-one in the school who knew how the Physics lab. was organised. As this is a school of 420 boys, with a very high academic standard, and as my degree was in P.P.E., this was evidently going to be something of a Herculean task, so an outside teacher was found to come in and teach the Upper Sixth. This left me with 27 periods a week and the lab. to sort out.

Up to half term I had little else to do but teach Physics. Then I had to prepare for the practical exams. This meant charging about Ibadan from one school to another borrowing apparatus, and lending apparatus, and manufacturing strange articles in the Physics lab. : also the loss of two nights' sleep.

From Mavis Caroll, G.V.S.O., St. Monica's School, Gulu, Uganda.

"I have started hockey here. My first job was to explain that these were hockey sticks and not cricket bats. They seem to enjoy hitting the ball, and I think they will make good players as the Acholi tribe are beautiful runners. I never thought I would be playing hockey at over 80 degrees F. but I've enjoyed the exercise and found the girls much more prepared to talk on the games field. Next term we shall mark out a pitch and go and watch the Indians playing to see what the game is really like."

From H.C.S. Fowler, G.V.S.O.(5th January) Aitcheson College, The Mall, Lahore, W. Pakistan.

"I am looking forward to this term now that I know something about the school and teaching, after a rather hectic and demanding one last year. I hope to introduce Rugby which is not played in Pakistan by schools with the exception of one. I find it invigorating to be under a Principal who has great plans for the school and where the ideals of a Public School education are positively striven after, in contrast to many English schools where they are either taken for granted or criticised. Aitchison, however, is no ordinary school, by any standard, and has considerable problems. Educating boys who rely on servants and have little discipline at home creates these problems."

From Miss J. Glass, G.V.S.O., Tengku Kurish College, Seremban, Negri Sembilar, Malaya.

"I went to a Malay wedding last month, a very colourful affair and my first visit to a kampong. The men and women are segregated, the women inside the house, watching everything that goes on, while the men remain outside. The ceremony is called "bersanding" or sitting in state - the bride and groom are king and queen for this occasion and wear the gorgeous brocade clothes of royalty, and sit raised up on a "throne" - not speaking to each other, just sitting with their hands in their laps looking at them. This lasts for an hour, during which time various relatives come up and feed them symbolically with yellow rice and sprinkle holy water and fragrant leaves over them. Then we have the wedding breakfast. I find I am not the right shape to sit motionless on a hard wooden floor for two hours - at the end of it I could hardly move ! The meal is eaten from the floor in the fingers; I am not as yet sufficiently adept to do it elegantly in public and was rather embarrassed to find myself the last one eating, while everyone stared curiously as the curry worked its way up to my elbows and the rice seemed desperately anxious to avoid my mouth."

From Gerald Thompson, G.V.S.O., (2nd January), Queen's College, British Guiana

"I've taken over the school chess club and we (some of the senior boys and I) are doing our best to create an interest. I am also assisting another member of staff in the reorganisation of the school library: this job is moving very slowly due partly to lack of experience on both our parts and partly to the size of the task (we are having to start right from the beginning), partly to lack of library equipment. I have also taken part in various debating activities; been appointed form master to one of the first year sixth forms, and been given the job of evaluating the 'house work trophy". The holiday, which is now drawing to a close, has been almost unbelievable, I have received more kindness and hospitality than I'd ever have believed possible: one begins to wonder how one can ever start to make repayment."

From Simon Tomlinson, Kia, Santa Ysabel, B.S.I.P.

"Christmas Day finds me at Kia, a village of 500 Melanesians clinging precipitously to the shore of a sea passage across the north of Ysabel. It is hot and humid: celebrations have been going on all day, starting with a wedding at 6.30 a.m. followed by a large breakfast of native puddings (sago

and coconut), pawpaws, and scrambled turtles' eggs. Within an hour the headman was vigorously beating the village gong summoning everyone to the feast proper. The village launch had returned on Monday with 35 large turtles, which had been roasted and wrapped in Banana leaves and were now served with fish and kumara (sweet potato). Some colourful, dust-raising and ground-shaking dancing, first by the women, then by the young men, followed, festivity being encouraged by a clown or cheer-raiser, as well as by large numbers of fireworks bought from a passing Chinese trader. By 11.00 a.m. it was literally scorching: it was then announced that 'Mr. Simon', in partnership with newly consecrated Bishop Tuti, would lead a football team of elderly, puffing men against a team of athletic mission boys. 'Mr. Simon' and the Bishop lost ..... I am now, much to my surprise, Headmaster, Seleo School, Ysabel. Apart from the care of the 65/70 boys, I have a fair amount of money to spend on school materials, food, and incidentals. All in a V.S.O. day's work, I suppose !"

From William Keown, Kingston Technical High School, Kingston, Jamaica.

"It is fascinating to look round any class and see the different nationalities. In most classes one will find Chinese, Indian, and Negro. Of course there are countless permutations of every nationality. It is interesting to find out that on the whole the Chinese are the most intelligent. This is because they think, and it is quite a job to get the others to do so at times, but I believe I am making some headway in that direction!.

From Christine Murray, Livingstonia Secondary School, P.O. Livingstonia, Nyasaland.

"Please tell Mr. Chadwick that his "Morale Graph" doesn't work in Livingstonia. Christobel and I are so happy here. Being a biology teacher has its disadvantages too, though. A few weeks ago the pig next door died. I'd to dissect it in a biology lesson with a kitchen knife and a piece of string. Ugh ! I hated it. But the students loved it. They were so blood-thirsty ! They even wanted to take it back for supper. Roast pig would have been wonderful for them but I couldn't give it to them. It had worms !"

From Tudor Parfitt (9th December) Institute for Mentally Retarded Boys and Men, Jerusalem, Israel.

"My assignment is quite a difficult one both physically and psychologically. My living conditions are adequate and I have my food provided at the Institute. As you know the Institute is for mentally retarded people of extremely low capabilities - and I must confess that to start with I found it very difficult to eat with them: the food is not good.

Unlike the majority of volunteers, I cannot yet teach here because of the language problem. All teaching is done in Hebrew, which is too difficult a language to be mastered in a matter of weeks. However, I do manage to take woodwork and music as a teacher: I am the only person here who plays the piano so I am teaching the children "Chanuka" songs. Apart from this I am required to help in physiotherapy, which takes two mornings a week, dentistry, one morning a week, and general maintenance whenever I am free from other duties. This involves mending windows, beds, lavatories, etc., etc. Altogether life is very varied."

From Timothy Reynolds, c/o District Officer, Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

"I had been working in the District Office for nearly two weeks when Major Bovey, the Education Officer, rang up and wanted to see me. He wanted me to check a possible scout 1st Class hike route to see if it was feasible. This was my first experience of the bush and along with one of Major Bovey's house boys I managed to take the wrong track. I knew my position from various landmarks, but the bush was so thick we couldn't get out until the next morning. One long night we spent by a riverside, sleeping in the smoke from a fire to keep away mosquitoes. One person

slept while the other kept watch for crocodiles - not exactly an enjoyable night. Eventually we returned to civilization covered in scratches and bites, utterly exhausted. I had gone without drink for over 15 hours with the temperature by day more than 90°, fearing the perils of drinking river water. Apparently the water is quite drinkable ! Much to my horror, the story was broadcast over Honiara radio, during the local news, great amusement for everyone bar myself."

From Helen Rugen (15th December) in Western Nigeria.

"Before school I take dispensary - I'm afraid dispensary isn't quite my line - my knowledge of first aid hitherto was strictly theoretical. Now I am confronted each morning at the unearthly hour of 7.20 a.m. with a crowd of cuts, ulcers, boils, sprains, elusive chest pains, backache and joint pains - I am expected to produce some elixir to each and discriminate between the serious cases who are sent along the road to the hospital and the shammers who want to go to the hospital for social reasons but do not need to do so."

From Tony Winterbottom in Uganda

"My job is looking after 10,000 refugees and moving 250 per week 200 miles, and includes delivering children. I have a staff of 60 and a land rover and lorry. The refugees are from Ruanda, and they want to go back there: consequently we have plots to leave the camps - most of these have been nipped in the bud. My living conditions are a bit rough although I seem to be very comfortable. We are in the rainy season now and I spend one day a week pulling out of the mud lorries which move the refugees 200 miles. As for civilisation - that is very far away. I only know three Europeans well and I only met them by accident."

Sayings of the Month

From Thailand :-

"Dear Teacher,

I cannot learn today because my ears are akeing and I have a stomuch"

From a volunteer (male) sent to teach at a Girls' Grammar School :-

"I find there are some things you can do with boys that you cannot do with girls".
(the volunteer is rather keen on Rugger).

From a G.V.S.O. in India :-

"A rather unfortunate thing has happened to the school - I have been put in charge of the choir and the singing."

(N. B. the relevant quotation is :-
"Swans sing before they die : 'twere no bad thing
Should certain persons die before they sing. Ed)

Staff Note: Congratulations to Mr. John Shaw, of V.S.O. H.Q. Staff, who is engaged to be married to Miss Ann Rodden, who works in the Central Office of the Liberal Party.

With best wishes from each one of us here.

Yours sincerely,

G. L. Stephenson
Secretary.

February, 1964

VSO

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

18 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
LONDON WC 2

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

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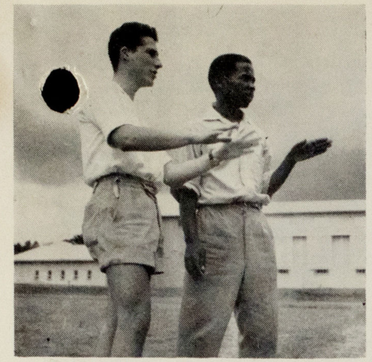
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The Right Rev. The Bishop of Norwich
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Mr. Alec Peterson, O.B.E.
*Professor H. Ree, D.S.O., O.B.E.
*Lord Shackleton of Burley, O.B.E.
*Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.
*Sir Ivan Stedeford, G.B.E.
*Mr. L. C. Taylor, M.A.
Mr. George Thomson, M.P.
*Field-Marshall Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

*Executive Committee.

An Advisory Committee of 12 returned Volunteers makes recommendations to the Executive Committee

Director: Mr. D. H. Whiting, O.B.E., M.A.
Assistant Director: Mr. E. R. Chadwick, O.B.E., B.Sc.
Secretary: Mr. G. L. Stephenson, M.A.

Voluntary Service Overseas,
18 Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.,
Telephone: WHItehall 4963



An introduction to V.S.O.

Voluntary Service Overseas is an independent organisation, started in 1958, to give young men and women between the ages of eighteen years and, normally, the middle twenties the chance to give their service for a year or more in the developing countries throughout the world. It offers an exciting but often tough challenge to those who are looking for an opportunity to make a personal contribution to the jobs which really need doing in the world.

It offers the chance for young men or women before starting their careers to make a complete break, to see something of the problems confronting other peoples, to live and work alongside them and so to make friendships, and to develop their own initiative by undertaking constructive tasks, not always under easy conditions, to meet real needs.

Voluntary Service Overseas sends carefully selected volunteers abroad to serve in many fields of endeavour, in universities, schools, youth clubs, hospitals, clinics, rural development and community projects and technical instruction centres. These volunteers are recruited, before or after their University or College training, either as school-leavers or as graduates, or professionally qualified young men and women. A further source of recruitment has been from industrial apprentices, sponsored by their firms. The same criteria for selection are applied to all. They are sent out to existing institutions or schemes to act as temporary auxiliaries under experienced workers until such time as a sufficient number of indigenous people can be trained to fill the needs of their country. The greatest and insistent demand from those countries is for teachers in all types of schools, and instructors in all those skills which go to make up the art of living.

Voluntary Service Overseas, firmly established after six years, is now receiving requests for assistance from some fifty countries and the following table illustrates its growth.

YEAR	VOLUNTEERS					COUNTRIES		
	Universities	Schools		Ind.		Commonwealth		Foreign
		M	F	M	Total	Dep.	Ind.	
1958/59	—	18	—	—	18	3	1	—
1959/60	—	55	2	4	61	14	4	—
1960/61	—	61	12	13	86	16	6	3
1961/62	—	119	33	24	176	20	8	11
1962/63	36	198	61	25	320	16	19	20
1963/64 (planned)	(155)	(300)		30	(485)			

For whose benefit?

Their capacity for friendship, their initiative, energy, and enthusiasm have enabled many school-leavers to make contributions which they themselves never thought they had it in them to make: they have returned with the feeling, expressed by one volunteer "My only regret is that Africa has given me so much more than I have given Africa". Nevertheless they have given a great deal to the countries where they have worked. Reports from those for whom they have been working indicate that urgent tasks crying out to be done have been tackled with remarkable success.

But, perhaps, more important than any measurable effect either on the volunteers or on the tasks they went out to do, has been the incalculable effect of the friendships they have made—friendships which have led the returned volunteers to set up their own association, V.O.S.A., one of the activities of which has been to raise funds to enable a few of those friends from the countries in which they worked to benefit from further education in Great Britain.

What are the tasks?

School-leavers

It is tempting to stress the more exciting projects allotted to some of the **school-leaver volunteers,** of whom a quarter have been young women, but it would be truer to say that for most, the adventures they have encountered, the experiences they have found most moving and most rewarding have often arisen from their own activities outside the normal routine work they have been called upon to undertake. So to their first experience of ordinary classroom teaching they have added the production of plays, the making of music, the running of games or adventure courses, the starting of Scout or Guide troops, organising camping holidays or acting as assistant housemasters. Even the normal routine work can extend to that of an itinerant teacher in the Falkland Islands riding between homesteads on horseback. The projects, outside the schools, include assistance with Outward Bound Courses and those for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, building agricultural stations for villages in the Basutoland hills or airstrips in the mountains of Papua; helping with community development schemes in Peru, Africa, India and in Sarawak; running multi-racial Y.M.C.A.'s in larger towns, or assisting forestry, agricultural or district officers in territories all over the world.

Industrial Apprentices

These are giving invaluable help teaching crafts in technical schools and colleges, doing construction work wiring up houses in rural development schemes, assisting with geological surveys and acting as mechanics with medical teams under the Colombo Plan. Police Cadets act as instructors in Outward Bound and similar courses and help to run youth clubs.

Graduates

The first pilot scheme for **graduates**—apart from the few who have been taken in previous years—was launched in 1962/63 when thirty-six V.S.O. volunteers went out to teaching posts in universities and schools.

For 1963/64, the Lockwood Committee has asked V.S.O. to be responsible for recruiting 160 graduates or recently qualified young men and women to fill teaching, agricultural and social welfare posts in different countries. This number will be more than doubled in 1964/5.

Women Volunteers

The proportion of young **women volunteers** is increasing each year—a tribute to the success the early volunteers made of their assignments and an indication of the need felt in the developing countries to raise the standard of education of their womenfolk to an equivalence with that of men.

The majority are teaching in schools, sometimes schools for blind and disabled children. Some help to run dispensaries or are attached either to hospitals or to teams such as those working with the Tibetan refugees in India.

Already they are working in 25 countries from Fiji to the Falkland Islands. In most cases the young women volunteers live with or very near the head of the institution, school or hospital to which they are attached or else, when working in pairs, they often share double quarters in the compound of the local hostel.

How projects are obtained

In the case of the school-leaver and industrial apprentice volunteers, V.S.O. negotiates direct with the Government, Christian Council or other agency. The established reputation of V.S.O. volunteers has resulted in requests constantly reaching headquarters for their services. Suggestions also come from residents or officials in the overseas country and all have to be investigated. V.S.O. is greatly indebted to the representatives of the British Council and members of High Commission and Embassy staffs for their help in this respect. The project must be one which, but for volunteer assistance, could



In Kenya

not be tackled successfully and the best projects have been those which have taxed the energy and initiative of the volunteer. At the same time, V.S.O. has to make sure that proper supervision, adequate board and accommodation, medical care and pocket money can be provided by the sponsoring authority in the host country.

In the case of graduate volunteers, the Governments of the overseas countries send in their requests for projects to be filled to the Department of Technical Co-operation which, working through a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Lockwood, invites V.S.O. and the other voluntary organisations represented on that committee to recruit for the posts allotted to them.

How the operation is financed

Administration, selection procedure, briefing courses, the transport of volunteers to and from their assignments, insurance against accident and sundry expenses overseas average £400 for each school-leaver volunteer (about £650 for a graduate) and this is the sum for which V.S.O. takes responsibility. The burden of finding this money is a continuing one and the limiting factor in expanding the usefulness of V.S.O. The main sources have been the generous aid given by Foundations or Trusts, The British Council of Churches' Inter-Church Aid Department, towns, Old Scholars' Associations, and the sponsorship of particular volunteers by trusts, companies, firms, nationalised boards, and schools. Generous assistance has been given with transport by shipping firms.

Some parents of volunteers like to make a financial contribution. The British Government has shown its confidence in V.S.O. by making a grant through the Department of Technical Co-operation of 50% of the cost of sending all categories of volunteers. The number we can send depends on the support we receive from charitable sources.

V.S.O. hopes that towns throughout Great Britain will take pride in sponsoring a young man or woman from their locality to give a year's service abroad and that firms will follow the example of Rolls Royce, A.E.I., Pilkington Bros., and others in sponsoring industrial apprentices.

Qualifications needed by volunteers

Applicants must hold British passports as the organisation represents part of Great Britain's voluntary effort to give assistance where it is needed overseas. Volunteers must be eighteen years of age and thoroughly fit medically. As most volunteers serve in hot climates, it is very important indeed they should disclose any medical trouble or allergies which may be aggravated by those conditions. Those under 21 years old must have the consent of their parents. V.S.O. is in no way restricted to any particular religion or denomination.

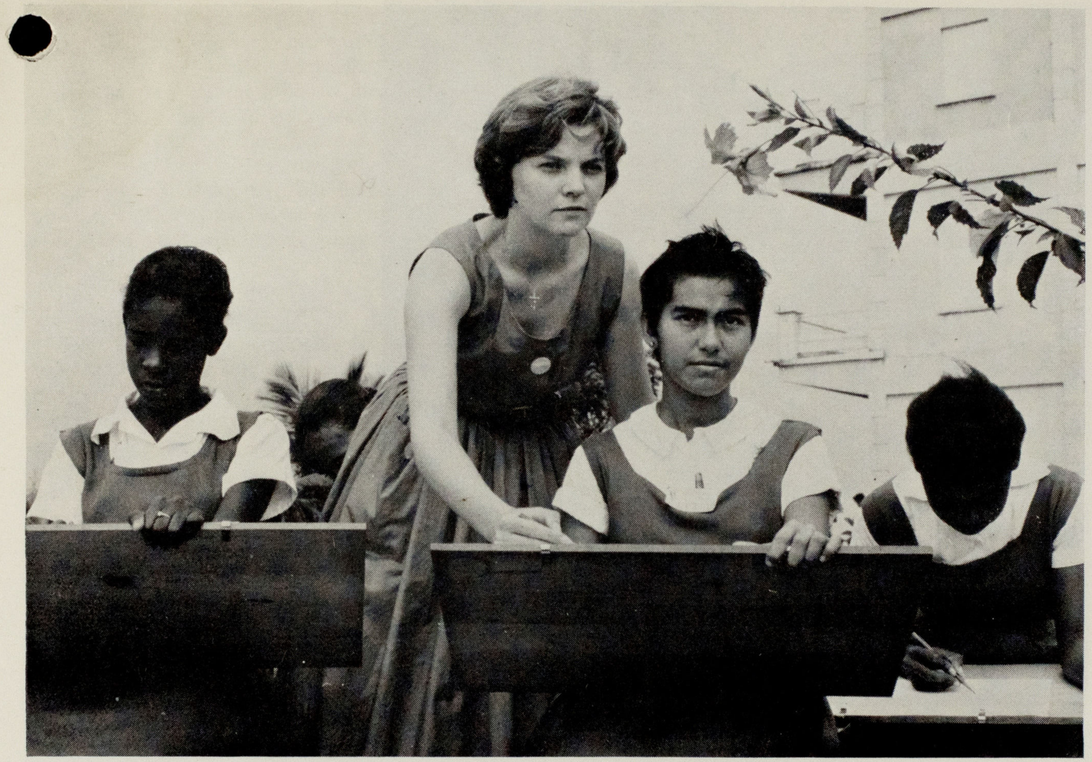
Volunteers must be willing to give a year's service in any part of the world and in any project to which they are assigned, although naturally every effort is made to match their particular capabilities to the project. They need the ability to adapt themselves to whatever conditions they may find and to the customs of the people with whom their work lies. The environment in which they find themselves is often so new and exciting that volunteers need to remember that the carrying out of the often routine job, which is the basis of their project, is the first essential. But, because those volunteers who have been chosen have possessed initiative, skills, and interests, they have been able to contribute much to the life of the community in which they have found themselves and so enriched their own experience, often in adventurous ways.

In the case of school-leavers, the majority of posts demand academic ability to Advanced and Scholarship level and some countries require a qualification of Advanced Level subjects from all who have a teaching assignment.

Industrial apprentices are required to have O.N.C. or City and Guilds qualifications. In the case of graduates there are openings for those possessing degrees in nearly every subject. Agriculturalists with degrees of N.D.D. or N.D.A. qualifications, veterinary surgeons, medical auxiliaries, nurses and qualified social workers are all needed. Fluency in Spanish or in French is a useful qualification for some posts in all categories of volunteers.

How volunteers are chosen

Every volunteer is asked to complete a fairly detailed Application Form and to arrange for two referees (three in the case of graduates) to write direct to V.S.O. The questions to which referees are asked to give candid answers are searching. When the references have been received V.S.O. decides on the paper evidence whether or not to call the candidate for interview before a Selection Board, which takes the decision as to their suitability. Some may have a preliminary interview. Industrial apprentices are normally short listed by their firms and come up for selection before the V.S.O. Board in the usual way. Selection Boards will usually be held in London; in Scotland for Scottish candidates.



In British Honduras

Volunteers who satisfy the Board are later told they will be accepted subject to satisfactory medical certificates and projects being available for which their qualifications fit them. Information about specific postings to which they will be allocated and the date of departure may not be available for communication for some months after selection. This is because considerable correspondence and negotiation between V.S.O. and overseas countries are involved to ensure that volunteers are sent out to the projects for which they are best suited. In the month of proposed departure readiness to travel at short notice is necessary, for V.S.O. must, for reasons of economy, take advantage of such transport opportunities as may suddenly become available.

Volunteers, both school-leavers and graduates should do everything possible, before departure, to have their plans fixed for the period following their service with V.S.O., whether at University, College or in a career, for, otherwise, uncertainty about their future, can affect their last month of work overseas. If deferment for a year is asked for, at the time the offer of a place at University or College is received, it will normally be granted.

Training for service

For school-leavers at least one residential week's training and orientation course is given, usually during the Easter holidays. The aim is to give volunteers information about the kind of problems of adaptation they are likely to meet and to suggest how they can be met—to give them some background to the types of project on which they will be engaged and how they can prepare and equip themselves best to tackle their projects successfully. Talks are given by ex-volunteers, by those experienced in work overseas, by doctors and advisers on hygiene and by officials of V.S.O. The letters notifying candidates of their selection emphasise that acceptance is subject to their complying, not only in letter but also in spirit, with instructions concerning their preparation for service. Volunteers will receive full information about details such as passport requirements, inoculations, medical facilities, pocket money, language, clothing and the types of possible travel.



On LEFT: *An industrial apprentice Volunteer instructing at a technical training institute in the Philippines*

BELOW: *Firm friendships are made during leisure-time activities*



Graduate volunteers attend courses usually in July after their degree examinations are over. In addition to the week's orientation course some specialists may be required to attend a further course. Those going to teaching projects are encouraged to gain practical experience before going out. They will be able to attend their degree ceremonies even if these may fall during the course. Fares to and from the venue of the various courses and board and accommodation are paid for by V.S.O.

But on top of these courses, all volunteers are encouraged to "brush up" their skills and hobbies. In most territories it is an advantage, for instance, if a volunteer can not only swim, but is familiar with life-saving and artificial respiration. Rugger players should re-orientate themselves to soccer and learn about refereeing and study how to run a successful Sports Day. Girls should know a few simple recipes and something about sewing and dress-making. A knowledge of first aid, simple accounts and how to organise a club committee or P.E. class can be useful as well. Those who have a stock of songs, stories and games, knowledge of the steps of community dances, or who can play a musical instrument are at a distinct advantage.

All this preparatory training repays many times over the trouble taken, as returned volunteers will testify.

The needs of volunteers

Although more detailed information will be given to volunteers during their courses, some general requirements can be noted—a valid passport, an up-to-date smallpox vaccination and TAB. injection and dental check-up. For Asia, a cholera injection; for Africa, a yellow fever injection; for some territories, a chest X.ray (not mass radiography) and a certificate testifying freedom from active pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pocket money is supplied by the agency responsible for the project but this leaves little to spare and may be paid monthly in arrears. It will normally be insufficient for much expense on photography, and will cover replacement of clothing and shoes only if careful economy is exercised. Volunteers are advised to take with them £25-£30 either in travellers' cheques or in money orders



In British Guiana

if in a sterling area, to meet eventualities. Baggage allowance, without extra payment, is limited to 44 lbs by air. Young men usually wear shorts and shirts and take a very lightweight suit; young women wear cotton dresses or skirts and blouses and a best short frock for occasions. Most like to take a camera if they possess one.

The life overseas

Every effort is made to ensure that volunteers will be met on their arrival by plane or sea, although communications have on a few occasions broken down and volunteers have then had their first test of initiative for which eventuality they will have been briefed beforehand.

Arrived at their assignments, volunteers will find accommodation arranged although they may take a week or so to settle in completely. First they must grasp the essentials of their task and plan how they can best carry it out efficiently. The first two months or so will be a period of adjustment and during this time volunteers must be prepared for periods of disappointment and even frustration. Their well intentioned efforts may not meet the immediate response for which they hoped. But there soon grows up a feeling of mutual confidence between them and those with whom they are working, and friendship follows. If the project is a teaching one, enthusiasm to do the job well, thoroughness in preparation of lessons, a real interest in each pupil and patience will bring their reward. The warmth of the response to the unselfish efforts of volunteers has time and again proved such that as they see the end of their year's service in sight they only wish they could stay on. Many express the hope they will one day return to the country in which they have served.

Through the opportunities provided by V.S.O. young people can have adventure, a chance to prove themselves in testing conditions, travel, a widened outlook in life and a wealth of experience. Those selected have much to impart because they are carefully chosen, but rightly or wrongly, they nearly always agree they are receiving much more than they can give.

Volunteers have served, or are serving, in the following countries:

ADEN
ALGERIA
BARBADOS
BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
BOLIVIA
BR. GUIANA
BR. HONDURAS
CAMEROUN
CAYMAN IS.
CEYLON
CYPRUS
ETHIOPIA
FALKLAND IS.
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GHANA
GILBERT & ELLICE IS.
HONG KONG
INDIA
IRAN
ISRAEL
JAMAICA
JORDON
KENYA
LABRADOR
LAOS
LEBANON
MALAYA
MALI
MOROCCO
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGER
NIGERIA
NORTH BORNEO
NYASALAND
PAKISTAN
PAPUA/ NEW GUINEA
PERU
PHILIPPINES
RHODESIA N.
RHODESIA S.
ST. HELENA
SARAWAK
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE
SOLOMON IS.
SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SWAZILAND
TANGANYIKA
THAILAND
TOGO
UGANDA
VIETNAM



In North Borneo



In Nyasaland

Extracts from letters . . . . . .

ABOUT volunteers

About a school-leaver in North Borneo

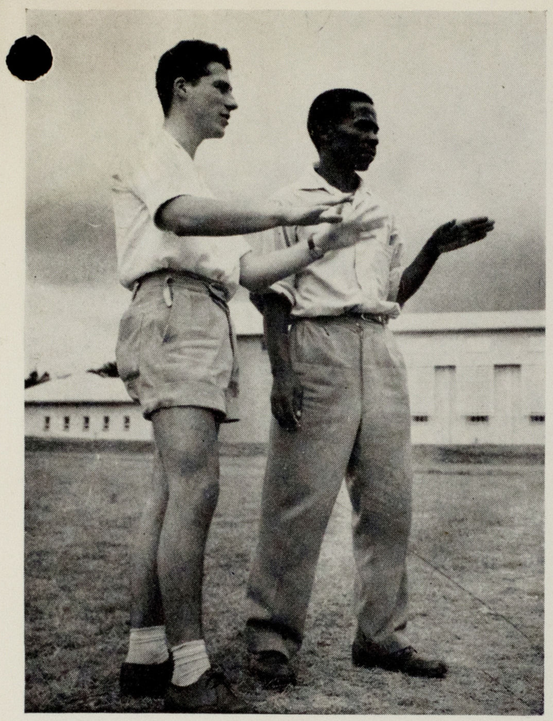
" I think you will be interested to know that I met one of your lads way back of beyond and was most impressed. I can't remember his name, but he was working in a tiny village school in Kota Belud. He had so identified himself with those around him that they fairly worshipped him. His command of Malay astonished me whilst his obvious whole-hearted devotion to his work—without being a "crank"—was really an inspiration. He was almost in tears at the thought of leaving in August and was most insistent that I ask the Director to send another to take his place."

About a school-leaver in Togoland, West Africa

" I would like you to know that this volunteer has been an outstanding success. His name seems to be a by-word with everyone who has been to Sokodé. All those he has come in contact with, from the Minister of Education downwards, speak extremely highly of him."

About an apprentice in Northern Rhodesia

" He has been a great success. He has made many friends in Northern Rhodesia and built up the Y.M.C.A. in such a way that the races mix quite naturally in the Y.M.C.A. Club, which he rules with a rod of iron. I do not know of a place in the Federation where the common man of our several races mixes so naturally as he does in Lusaka Y.M.C.A. This has been due to a great extent to the uninhibited charm of this broad Yorkshireman who treats all men as equals, and all men equally."



In Central Africa



In Ethiopia

. . . . . received by V.S.O.

FROM volunteers

From a volunteer in New Guinea

"They have all been so kind and friendly and so good to work with . . . It seems I have done almost incredibly little for them and they have really taught me a great deal."

From a volunteer in Ceylon

"Let me say finally that the atmosphere of friendliness and hospitality which I have met with here, and everywhere in Ceylon, is something which will be very, very hard indeed to forget."

From a volunteer in W. Nigeria

" I was pleased to receive a letter from the volunteer who is to replace me. I hope she will like it here as much as I do. It is impossible not to be happy amongst these people."

From a volunteer in Malaya

"But now when the time comes to leave I realise that this school, this peculiar little town, and this country mean a great deal to me . . . One comes to appreciate the simple things in life much more . . ."

From a graduate in Ghana

"This opportunity has opened up a new continent to me. Living with a charming and exuberant people, I have come to appreciate how their values and attitudes, though somewhat westernised, are nonetheless essentially so different from ours in many ways. They have communicated to me the youth, political vigour and excitement of their growing continent."



Group of volunteers at a residential training course prior to going overseas.

Group of volunteers at a residential training course prior to going overseas.

For further information and Application Forms, **school-leavers** should write to:—

The Secretary,
Voluntary Service Overseas,
18, Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.
Telephone: Whitehall 4963.
Cables: Volens. London.

Industrial Apprentices should apply to the same address through the Personnel and Training Officers of their firm.

Graduates should apply to:—

Voluntary Service Overseas,
(Graduates Unit)
C/o The British Council,
65, Davies Street,
London, W.1.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

43

DIRECTORATE
OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 9 MAR 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
HM
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE 300.

From: Lt Col H.W.B. Hancock, MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
HQ Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69

2556/1F/CA

29 Feb 64

20

Following upon our conversation about VSO boys I discussed the matter at the High Commissioner's weekly meeting with the C-in-C. They both agreed the proposal in principle, provided that it was supported by the Aden Association of Boys Clubs and of course by the authorities in London. I have information which convinces me that we shall get this from the latter and it remains for us to make a tactful approach to the local committee here, preferably fairly soon. In this connection may I refer you to my letter 2556/1F/CA dated 18 Nov 63. I believe the most fruitful approach would be for you to have a word with Seyid Mo. Ghanem on this subject, mentioning the initiative shown by the Secretary of the City and County of Bristol Youth Committee and intimating that we might be able to get the services of five or six first class VSO boys for this purpose, and that you could pursue the matter with their London office if he thought it a good idea. In view of earlier prejudices, you might think it worthwhile to mention that the VSO scheme is being extended and a higher proportion of graduates are now included on their books; moreover, the boys in Beihan have proved their worth. You could offer to accept responsibility for their local administration, and you could look to full backing from the Services here.

I see these boys working under Ghaleb in association with the present wardens. This, of course, would not occupy them full-time, and they could also be expected to give support to Mr McNiven Young, the newly appointed Federal Organizer of Physical Education, in organizing games, sports coaching, training, referees etc.

If Ghanem supports the idea, I believe it could usefully be discussed at a special meeting of the AABC Committee, for we should not delay in putting in our bid for help.

W. Kensdale, Esq.,
The British Council,
Front Bay,
Crater.

Yours sincerely,

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to Col N. Wilde
Directorate of Forward Plans,
Ministry of Defence

SECRET

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 4 MAR 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
CLERK
FILE 300.

From: Lt Col H.W.B. Hancock, MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
HQ Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69

2555/2/CA

28 Feb 64

Dear Colonel

I mentioned in my earlier letter of 17th February the possible requirement for Voluntary Service Overseas boys out here. The Civil side have, I understand, already put in a bid for three - who are, of course, not my concern - one for the Aden Remand Home, a second for an agricultural scheme in Dhala and, eventually, a third, to reinforce the Commonwealth Blind in Beihan.

The High Commissioner and the Services view with favour the suggestion that we should try to get five or six additional boys, primarily to provide continuity in expatriate (and largely Service) work in five of the local boys clubs and, in 1965, to help run a modest effort on Outward Bound lines. Any firm request for assistance must, however, come from the largely Arab Committee which run the Aden Association of Boys Clubs, and this has to be engineered with a great deal of tact. I am fairly confident they will play but can by no means be certain at this stage.

Nevertheless, I mention this to you now in view of the initiative taken by CDS (Part I to COS. 14th Mtg 64) and because I had an opportunity to discuss the possible requirement with Mr Stephenson when he was out here recently. The type of VSOs we have in mind would require initiative, leadership, organizing ability and an interest in games, to be in a position to help the four paid boys' club wardens, who lack all these qualities. Apart from their work in the clubs, one could see them giving much needed support to the Federal Government's newly appointed organizer of Physical Education. The Services would, of course, be prepared to keep a fatherly eye on the boys and, if necessary, accommodate them. Perhaps you could let me know in due course what sort of reaction we could expect, if a firm request came from here in about four weeks time.

You will be interested to know that first thoughts have been given to the Festival, which has H.E.'s and the CinC's blessing, and would be planned to take place in February or March 1965. No firm proposals can be made, however, until the idea has been agreed in principle by the Federal Supreme Council and this will also take a month or so to achieve.

.../2

SECRET

As a climax to FLAVIA this year we hope to complete a small sports centre in the course of the next few weeks, which will have a tangible impact on the local community and will tie in nicely with the larger Holkat Bay scheme, if this comes off. It will provide a venue for a number of football and athletics fixtures between the Services and local teams and will be a focus for athletics training, the Services providing the instructors.

Yours ever,

Brian Hancock

Colonel H.N.H. Wild, OBE.,
Directorate of Forward Plans,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James' Park,
LONDON. S.W.1

TOP SECRET

EXTRACT FROM.

~~PART I to~~ COS.14th Meeting/64

11/2/64

42 300

C O N T E N T S

PART I

Subject

Items discussed at the Meeting

41

1. MEETING WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR ADEN AND THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA

A. Review of the Current Situation by the High Commissioner

B. Counter-Subversion in Aden - High Commissioner's Proposals

C. Counter-Subversion in Aden - Commander-in-Chief's Proposals

D. Director of Intelligence - Aden

E. Constitutional Development of Aden

PART I to COS.14th Meeting/64

1. MEETING WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR ADEN AND THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA — TOP SECRET

THE COMMITTEE had before them a Secretary's Minute[1] proposing the Agenda for discussion with Sir Kennedy Trevaskis, High Commissioner for Aden and the Federation for South Arabia.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN, on behalf of the Committee, welcomed Sir Kennedy Trevaskis to their meeting. He said the items which had been suggested should form the basis for discussion but he invited Sir Kennedy Trevaskis to raise any additional matters which he considered should be discussed. Before considering the items in detail he invited Sir Kennedy Trevaskis to review the present situation in Aden and the Federation.

A. Review of the Current Situation by the High Commissioner

SIR KENNEDY TREVASKIS said that as from that day the persons detained under the emergency regulations in Aden State following the bomb incident at the end of last year had been released. However, the Aden Government still retained the emergency powers and should therefore be able to control any situation which might develop.

In regard to security, Aden itself was at present fairly quiet and the real trouble was to be found in the Federation, where the threat of subversion was increasing. Tribesmen were being invited over the border into the Yemen, being provided with arms and ammunition and returning to stir up tribal revolts. The purpose of these activities was first, to attract world attention by forcing us to react to the revolts and thus become subject to unfavourable publicity, and secondly, to undermine the authority of the Federal State Rulers and their regimes. Behind the subversive activities was a political threat with security implications arising from the presence of Egyptian forces in the Yemen, and the possible establishment of a Nasserite Government there. If such a regime was established in the Yemen, subversion in Aden and the Federation would be likely to increase. In Aden itself the threat was primarily political. There was a strong nationalist element amongst the younger generation who looked to Egypt for leadership. Elections were due in approximately six months time and there was a strong possibility that these might result in a left wing nationalist government.

In a recent incident in the Radfan area a number of tribesmen attacking our forces had been wearing uniforms of the Yemen Republican Guard. These they had probably obtained in service with those forces but the significance of the incident was that they were for the first time wearing uniforms in attacks against the Federal Regular Army and that some of the men involved were active in tribal areas other than their own. Normally, rebels only operated in

[1] COS.1312/7/2/64

their own tribal areas. Although no uniformed rebels had yet been captured we knew that they came from tribes within the Federation. The problem was how to deal effectively with this type of incursion where men from the Federation were being recruited as mercenaries for activities on our own side of the border. The Federation security forces did not relish this type of fighting since it was inclined to lead to blood feuds. Accordingly the Commander-in-Chief had recommended* the use of British Forces. British Troops had been used for some time in the supporting role to the Federal Regular Army but they had not before been directly engaged in the fighting. In the past, aircraft had been used to combat raids, by taking punitive action against tribal areas. This was not entirely satisfactory and would be likely to arouse adverse criticism both in the United Nations and in the world press.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(a) Agreement had already been given to the use of British Troops to combat incursions over the border and there was no political objections to these proposals.

(b) Helicopters had great potential value in dealing with the rebels. The Air Ministry expected shortly to have two more Belvederes available, one from production and one ex-Ministry of Aviation. It was hoped that they could be sent to the Middle East in HMS BULWARK when she passed through the area on her way to the Far East.

Summing up, LORD MOUNTBATTEN thanked Sir Kennedy Trevaskis for his review of the current situation in Aden and the Federation and assured him of their support in meeting the threats with which the territories were faced.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(1) Warmly endorsed the remarks of the Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(2) Took note that the Air Ministry would be sending two Belvederes to the Middle East.

* MIDCOS 56

B. Counter Subversion in Aden - High Commissioner's Proposals

LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that at their meeting on 14th January, 1964, the Committee had discussed proposals to counter subversion in Aden and the Federation. He invited Mr. J.A. Drew (Director of Forward Plans) to report on progress made.

MR. DREW said that plans for providing a more powerful transmitter in Aden had been approved and that this would be operational by mid 1964. Additionally, a BBC station was to be established on Perim Island. Television had now been introduced to Aden and there were approximately 3,000 television receivers in the Colony; this obviously provided an attractive medium for exerting influence as it was a novelty and one in which we had a monopoly. Although the High Commissioner had no direct control over material used, the Federal Government had viewing time and the Services had an interest in the programmes.

SIR JOHN NICHOLLS (Chairman of the Counter-Subversion Committee) said that the transmitter on Perim Island was only a relay station for the BBC Arabic broadcast and was not designed for the dissemination of local material for Aden audiences. Whilst it could of course be used to transmit specially to Aden audiences, this would require programming facilities and local material to be supplied to the BBC.

Aden's new transmitter would be ready first and for this reason and because the effectiveness of local broadcasting was dependent upon local colour and personalities, the Aden station was held to be the more important.

MAJOR-GENERAL WHISTLER (Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Signals)) said it was technically feasible to jam broadcasts from Cairo and Saana but consideration of the matter by the Inter-departmental Committee on jamming awaited a decision from the Colonial Secretary.

MR. HIGHAM (Colonial Office) said that the possibilities of jamming Cairo and Saana radio were under consideration by the Colonial Secretary who wished to examine the political implications first. He would inform the Colonial Secretary of the support and technical assistance that had been offered by the Chiefs of Staff.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(3) Took note of the remarks of the Director of Forward Plans, the Chairman of the Counter-Subversion Committee and the Colonial Office Representative.

C. Counter Subversion In Aden - Commander-in-Chief's Proposals

LORD MOUNTBATTLN said that the Commander-in-Chief had made additional proposals to counter-subversion. He invited Mr. J.A. Drew (Director of Forward Plans) to summarise progress on these.

MR. DREW said that the Commander-in-Chief had proposed that local workmen on Service bases should be provided with overalls in the interests of morale; it had been estimated that this would entail a capital outlay of £22,000 and a sum of £14,000 annually for upkeep. Service Departments had been asked to meet this bill. He had further suggested a sports-field should be built for the Adeni as a direct and tangible gesture to the local community; the cost of this had been estimated at £8,000 to £10,000 and, whilst no decision had yet been made, this appeared to be a worthwile charge against Community Relations.

In addition the Commander-in-Chief had pointed out the dividends that might be obtained from more engineer effort to build roads and wells in the Protectorate.

He had also proposed a pilot project to produce paperback pamphlets as a counter to the propaganda machines of Cairo and [redacted]aa.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(c) Although BP and the Port Department issued overalls this did not apply to other Government Departments and some reservations were expressed as to the value of this project.

(d) The Services contribution to the proposed sports-field in Crater would be using a well proven means of supporting Community Relations. It gave added value if it could be seen that Service personnel were actively contributing to local amenities, and that these were not merely projects provided from colonial funds.

(e) Members of the Federal Regular Army and their families received medical attention from Service doctors and a Specialist Service Medical Team had done valuable work in treating eye complaints in Aden and the Federation; any further assistance that might be practicable from the Services Medical Departments would be very valuable. The Voluntary Service[redacted]Organisation might be able to help.

(f) The Aden budget was largely committed to education, health, re-current expenditure, and agreed projects such as the new transmitter, and there was little money available for roads, wells and other new developments. If it proved practicable at a later date to provide a detachment of the Royal Engineers the assistance that they might be able to give would be most welcome.

Summing up, LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that it was important to maintain a favourable public image of the British Services in Aden and he supported strongly any direct contribution the Services could make to foster good relations. He felt that Aden might be a fruitful field for the Voluntary Services Organisation (VSO) and would write Mr. G.L. Stephenson on this subject.

THE COMMITTEE: -

(4) Agreed with the remarks of the Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(5) Took note of the report of the Director of Forward Plans and the points made in discussion.

(6) Took note that the Chief of the Defence Staff would write Mr. Stephenson of the Voluntary Services Organisation.

D. Director of Intelligence - Aden

LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that at their meeting* on Tuesday, 14th January, 1964, they had discussed the provision of a Director of Intelligence for the staff of the High Commissioner in Aden. They had strongly supported this proposal and at the time, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff had stated that he could make a suitably qualified officer available. They would now wish to hear from the Colonial Office Representative what progress had been made.

MR. HIGHAM (Colonial Office) said that they were awaiting firm proposals from Aden on the salary to be paid and the exact tasks which this officer would undertake. When they had approval for the appointment they would seek a nomination for the post, either Military or Civilian. They also wished to clarify whether a Director of Intelligence or a Security Adviser was required.

SIR KENNEDY TREVASKIS said that there was no lack of intelligence information but there was a need to have somebody available to advise on what should be done on the basis of the information. He therefore envisaged the Director of Intelligence advising on the action to be taken and assessing the threat and implications to be derived from the information.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(g) There might be some advantage in not giving a title to the post but merely nominating the officer concerned as Chairman, Local Intelligence Committee. This would ensure that he was not inhibited in the scope of his activities.

(h) The Joint Intelligence Committee had not yet decided how the new post should be tied in with the Joint Intelligence Committee (MIDEAST). The Chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee was proposing to discuss the matter with Sir Kennedy Trevaskis during his stay in London.

Summing up, Lord Mountbatten said that they fully supported the appointment of a Director of Intelligence in Aden and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff had an officer available

* COS 3rd Meeting/64, Minute 6C

to fill the post if required. The matter now rested with the High Commissioner to furnish the necessary information to the Colonial Office.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(7) Took note.

E. Constitutional Development of Aden

LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that the major concern of the Chiefs of Staff in the Middle East was the security and tenure of our Aden base. The base was essential to our commitments in the area and we required to be able to operate from it for as long as possible. During his recent tour, he had taken the opportunity, when visiting Aden, to discuss with the Commander-in-Chief, and later the High Commissioner, the best way of ensuring our security of tenure. As a result of these meetings, he had discussed the matter with the Minister of Defence, who had accepted in principle the ideas which he had put forward, and had asked for the matter to be considered by the Committee in order that he could have their views. He then tabled a draft minute to the Minister setting out suggestions for the constitutional future of Aden.

Continuing, he said that from his discussions in Aden with the Commander-in-Chief and the High Commissioner, he believed there were two possible courses of action which we could pursue. The first possibility was to retain sovereignty in Aden and to cede power to the local Government as in the pattern of Singapore. This would mean that there would be an Adeni Head of State but British Sovereignty would be maintained. The alternative was to cede British Sovereignty and convert Aden into a protectorate state, similar to the other protectorate states in the Federation. The argument for retaining British Sovereignty was that if the situation deteriorated, we would still be able to assume control. However, as soon as we ceded power to the local Government, there would probably be an exodus of British officials from the Civil Service. We would then be faced, if we decided to suspend the constitution, with an unreliable Civil Service, many members of which would be likely to prefer to obey the orders of the Ministers whom we had suspended. It could also be argued that, in the short term, it would be the most popular proposal to the Adenis, since they, particularly the extremist element, were afraid of being put under Federal control. They wanted a breathing space to be able to extend their influence into the Federation before ultimately assuming control. Moreover, having used Aden as a base for subverting the Federation, the Adeni extremists could then be expected to ask us to leave. Our most reliable friends in South Arabia were the Federal rulers, with whom we shared a strong community of interest, and it was their good will which counted most in the long run. These rulers were naturally anxious to ensure

that the loyalty of their followers was not subverted and, moreover, if they had control of Aden, they would be able to take steps to this effect.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(j) There was always the possibility that tribesmen of the Federal States might revolt against their rulers. However, a revolt would be more likely to arise from subversion inspired from Aden Colony under British Sovereignty than if Aden was under Federal control. The tribesmen were fickle and divided and there was no signs of any general move to overthrow their leaders.

(k) Our defence interests in the Federation were protected by the Defence Treaty with the Federal Government. Under this Treaty we had the right to take any steps required for internal security in any part of the Federation and if it was decided to convert Aden into a protectorate state, we would expect to retain this right. There was a secession clause in the Treaty but this was on a once-for-all basis and safeguards were incorporated which should prevent any possibility of Aden seceding from the Federation after we had relinquished Sovereignty.

(l) Feeling against incorporation into the Federation was very strong in Aden but if we retained Sovereignty we would only make a base for subversion in the Federation. If we gave up Sovereignty, the Federal rulers would control Aden for us and it was then unlikely that there would be a demand for us to leave.

(m) If we retained Sovereignty in Aden, and then had to use repressive measures to maintain the integrity of the Aden base, we would be susceptible to criticism both at home and abroad. However, if Aden was under Federal control, the Federal Government would be in a stronger position to control the Adenis. Moreover, the Adenis would soon learn to accommodate themselves to accepting Federal control.

(n) The question of the possible creation of Sovereign Base Areas only arose if Aden was given independence and would not arise if Aden became a state within the Federation.

(o) Although the Federal Government would not be directly subject to British Parliamentary pressure, they would be likely to incur some criticism. Paragraph 3 of the draft minute to the Minister should be amended to take account of this fact.

Summing up, LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that the Minister of Defence was anxious to discuss this matter with the Colonial Secretary while Sir Kennedy Trevaskis was in London. From their discussion it was apparent that these proposals had the support of the Committee and would best serve their interests in maintaining our defence facilities and security

of tenure in Aden. He suggested that the draft minute to the Minister of Defence, which he had tabled, should be circulated, out of Committee, for any detailed comments by noon, Wednesday, 12th February, 1964. He would then send it, with a copy of the record of their discussion attached, to the Minister of Defence.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(8) Agreed with the remarks of the Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(9) Instructed the Secretary to circulate the draft minute to the Minister for clearance out of Committee by noon, Wednesday, 12th February, 1964.

(10) Took note that when the draft minute had been agreed, the Chief of the Defence Staff would forward it to the Minister of Defence.

CONFIDENTIAL

40

COPY NO. 69

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 26 FEB 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE 300

FIRST SEA LORD
C.I.G.S.
C.A.S.

Copy to: Chief of the Defence Staff
A.C.D.S. (Signals)
Director of Forward Plans
Director of Public Relations
Secretary, Principal Personnel Officers Committee
DS 11 (Mr. F.J. Stephens), Ministry of Defence

Note para 10 & folio 37.

REFERENCE: COS.1465/25/2/64

JOINT MANPOWER AND ESTABLISHMENTS COMMITTEE
REVIEW OF UNIFIED COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, ADEN
- OCTOBER, 1963

The Joint Manpower and Establishments Committee visited Aden in October, 1963, to carry out an on-site establishment review of Unified Command Headquarters. In addition, in their single-Service capacities they reviewed appropriate posts in single-Service Headquarters. The report* of the review has been issued.

2. I now attach, at Annex, a copy of a letter+ from the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, giving his comments on the report*.

3. In accordance with the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Staff, the Principal Personnel Officers are invited to take the comments of the Commander-in-Chief into account when considering the JMEC report and recommendations.

J.K. WATKINS

Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1

25th February, 1964

* PPO.4/64
\+ C.5018/4/CDS(ME) dated 15th February, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX TO COS.1465/25/2/64

COPY OF A LETTER REFERENCE C.5018/4/CDS(ME) DATED 15th FEBRUARY, 1964, FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MIDDLE EAST, TO THE SECRETARY, CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

JOINT MANPOWER AND ESTABLISHMENTS COMMITTEE REVIEW OF UNIFIED COMMAND HEADQU RTERS, ADEN - OCTOBER, 1963

References: (a) PPO 4/64 of 17th January, 1964.

(b) S.5018/4/CDS(ME) of 7th November, 1963.

I have examined the report by the Joint Manpower and Establishments Committee at reference (a) and my comments are at Annex.

2. I suggest that the relevant extracts of the comments should be brought to the attention of A.C.D.S. (Signals), Director of Forward Plans, Director of Survey, Director of Public Relations, etc, before consideration by PPO's Committee.

3. I feel strongly that this is not the time to make reductions in the small integrated element of this Headquarters, on which the strain is bound to grow as the effects of the Defence Reorganisation in London are felt.

APPENDIX TO ANNEX
TO COS.1465/25/2/64

COMMENTS ON JMEC REPORT - PPO 4/64

(Serials refer to Annex B to PPO 4/64)

General

The comments given below refer only to those aspects of the JMEC Report which are not agreed by this Headquarters. All other recommendations in the report are accepted.

2. It is felt that the JMEC team was not fully acquainted with the responsibilities of certain departments of the Joint HQ and this, together with the limited time at their disposal, may have led to certain recommendations which are considered here to be impracticable. In particular this refers to the recommendations on the Defence Secretariat, CSO(ME) and JPRS.

Chief of Staff (Serials 10 - 12)

3. As the appointment of Commander-in-Chief is rotational there appears to be no reason why the post of Chief of Staff should not also rotate between all three Services. This applies equally to the rest of Head of Secretariat.

4. SO (Co-ord). This officer was established to do two main tasks:-

(a) to co-ordinate Joint Exercise Planning;

(b) to handle the, at times, enormous influx of visitors to the Command.

Neither of these tasks are directly associated with the work of the Secretariat. Moreover it has now been necessary to ask for a Joint Protocol and Briefing Staff* to deal with the latter task. This has been agreed by MOD and is being processed through Service channels. SO (Co-ord) will be the RAF member of this team and cannot therefore be integrated into the Secretariat.

Defence Secretariat (Serials 13 - 22)

5. Organisation. The organisation of a Unified HQ must to some extent be a compromise between Service systems. It is for this reason that, on the Naval pattern, the Head of C-in-C's Secretariat was appointed and, on the Army pattern, a Chief of Staff. Each have parallel functions (as have the Chiefs of Staff Secretariat and the V.C.D.S. in London). To place one under the other might produce a superficially tidy solution but would almost certainly lead to suspicions that the Secretariat was serving only the C-in-C and COS rather than the Service Commanders as well. The value of the present system has been proved over the last three years and there are no reasons for changing on the grounds of efficiency or economy.

6. Secretary JPS(ME)

(a) The proposal to downgrade Secretary JPS to a WO II is unacceptable. The work involves:-

(i) Processing all correspondence and signals addressed to or originating from JPS (ME) and deciding on and progressing further action. This

* TS.5270/1/CDS(ME) of 19th December, 1963

is officer grade work and requires Staff, and preferably Joint Staff, training.

(ii) Co-ordinating, editing and distributing all JPS drafts and final papers.

(iii) Progressing and co-ordinating the work of the two Grade II and JAPS teams on behalf of the Grade I team. This task is unsuitable for a Warrant Officer.

(iv) Organising the running of the C-inC's War Room.

(b) The responsibilities of Secretary JPS appear to be analogous in many respects to the DPS Secretariat in the Ministry of Defence and there is more than enough work for this officer even in normal times. In addition, during the recent operations in the Protectorate and East Africa, the whole Secretariat and JPS Staffs were stretched to the limit running the C-in-C's War Room, a task similar to that carried out by the recently established Defence Operations Staff in the Ministry of Defence. Secretary JPS is now responsible for organising and running the War Room on a permanent basis and the reduction of his appointment would affect the operational efficiency of the HQ.

(c) It is considered that the JMEC team may have got a false impression of the functions of this post as they only interviewed the new incumbent who had just arrived and therefore had little experience of the work, although they had been advised to discuss the matter with the previous holder, who was still available in the Headquarters.

Command Signals Officer (Mideast) (Serials 44 - 47)

7. CSO(ME). The reduction in rank of this appointment is not agreed. The post was established to co-ordinate the working of the three Service communications departments in the Command and to provide a Communications Adviser to the C-in-C. It is considered that to carry out these tasks effectively requires an officer of considerable experience and, in view of the future policy of integrating the Signal Staffs of the three Services, his role is likely to grow more important rather than diminish. The recent upgrading in the rank of CSO(AFME) in no way reduces the responsibility of CSO(ME) neither does the proposed modification to his Staff. It is also considered unacceptable for the C-in-C's Adviser and the overall co-ordinator to be of a lower rank than the single Service heads of department.

8. Clerical Staff. The addition of a technical NCO will not eliminate the need for a clerk in the CSO(ME)'s office. It has always been fully appreciated that some saving in clerical manpower would be achieved if certain Joint Staffs could be concentrated so that they could share a common secretariat. Unfortunately the building in which HQ Middle East Command is housed makes this impracticable at present or in the foreseeable future. The clerical post must, therefore, remain.

APPENDIX TO ANNEX
TO COS.1465/25/2/64
(Continued)

Intelligence (Serials 64 - 96)

9. Chief Clerk. It is requested that the upgrading of the Chief Clerk, JSI, to Staff Sgt. should be reconsidered. He is already directly responsible for 10 clerks and indirectly for 4 clerks/plotters/draughtsmen of the Photographic Intelligence Section. In April 1964 it is probable that JSI and JIB officers will be integrated and the Chief Clerk will then have a further 5 clerical staff under his control, including another Sergeant. It would seem reasonable that the Chief Clerk should be upgraded at that stage to Staff Sergeant.

GSO(Civil Affairs) (Serials 23 - 27)

10. This officer was established by the Ministry of Defence. His task has grown in importance ever since he was established. He works closely with the High Commissioner's Office. The appointment could not be dis-established without reference to both High Commissioner and Director of Forward Plans, MOD. The immediate requirement is that his replacement should be an Arabist and this has been proposed* to Ministry of Defence.

folio 37.

Joint Public Relations Staff (Serials 28 - 43a)

11. It is agreed that the JPRS should be fully integrated, and that a Grade 2 Civil Information Officer from the Admiralty should be added.

12. ADPR. The downgrading of this post is unacceptable. The Command Information Officer requires a deputy who can move immediately to the scene of operations in the Command to act as official spokesman for the Commander-in-Chief and Service Commanders on the spot. (The Command Information Officer will not be available for this task as he must remain in Aden or with the C-in-C himself). A reinforcement officer flown out from UK would not have the essential background. Recent experience has shown that whilst the Press will accept an officer of Lt. Col. rank as an official spokesman, if the officer is of lower rank, they tend to request briefings by senior Commanders or Staff Officers, who rarely have the time to spare.

13. There has been no difficulty in the past over the Command Information Officer and his deputy (ADPR) being of equivalent rank in view of the fact that the Command Information Officer has always been a civilian. There would appear, however, to be a case for the Command Information Officer, who has similar responsibilities to his opposite number in the Far East, being up-graded to Principal Information Officer (PIO). In any case, his deputy must be of Lt. Col. equivalent.

Joint Medical Staff (Serials 121 - 143)

14. The proposal to disestablish 2 OR's on the Joint Medical Staff is not agreed and detailed justification is at Annexure 1.

DD Survey (Serials 153 - 162)

15. The position of DD Survey is complex. He has single Service command functions with an entirely single Service Staff (not integrated as suggested in JMEC Report) in addition to joint responsibilities. It is considered that it would be very difficult for him to exercise his single Service command functions if he were established in a joint appointment.

* TS.5238/CDS(ME) of 27th January, 1964 folio 37.

APPENDIX TO ANNEX
TO COS.1465/25/2/64
(Concluded)

16. It is therefore proposed that DD Survey should be held on the Staff of GOC, MELF, but charged with certain joint responsibilities. An outline of his responsibilities and proposed definition of his position is given at Annexure 2.

Joint Movements Staff (Serials 100 - 120)

17. The JMEC recommendations are agreed except that there can be no question of disestablishing the single Service SO RE 2(Tn) in exchange for the agreed additional Grade 3 (RAF Equip) on the Joint Movements Staff. The Grade 2 (Surface Movement) Officer of the Joint Movements Staff is fully engaged in surface movements whereas the SO 2 RE (Tn), who is located in a different building, is the staff officer on the Army single Service staff dealing with RE (Tn) matters, including training, equipment and establishment of RE (Tn) personnel and units. In this Command the two jobs cannot be merged

C-in-C's Personal and Domestic Staff (Serials 1 - 9 and 163 - 168)

18. Comments reserved until the JMEC review of the C-in-C,Far East's Household Staff has been completed.

19. Shorthand Typist. The deletion of this post is not agreed. Although there may have been insufficient work load when working only for the C-in-C, the shorthand typist is now used extensively by both Chief of Staff and Secretariat. There would be no objection to the post being shown under the Chief of Staff or in the Secretariat if desired.

Organisation Chart

20. The Organisation Chart at Annex C to reference (a) should be amended to reflect the comments given above, the change of nomenclature of the Joint Signal Board, and include the composition of the JIC given to the JMEC.

ANNEXURE 1 TO APPENDIX TO
ANNEX TO COS.1465/25/2/64

JOINT MEDICAL STAFF - Justification for Retention of 2 OR's

O.R. Establishment

At Present

1 RAF W.O. Med. Sec.	Chief Clerk
1 Army Staff Sgt. Clk. 1.	D. Chief Clerk and Clerk to A.D.M.S.
1 Flt. Sgt. Med. Admin.	Med. Stores and Manning
1 RAF Sgt. Med. Admin.	Med. Stats.
1 RAMC Cpl. Clk. 1	
1 RAMC Pte. Clk. 2	
1 SAC Typist	
1 Army W.O.) Hygiene	
1 Flt. Sgt.)	
1 RAF Sgt. Clk.Sec.	P.A. to P.M.O.

2. The committee recommended loss of two posts and downgrading of others, with following result (Hygienists are left unaltered).

1 W.O. Med. Sec. combining Chief Clerk and P.A.
1 Sgt. Army Clk. 1 - D. Chief Clk. and Clk. to A.D.M.S.
1 Cpl. Med. Admin. - Med. Stats.
1 Cpl Army Clk. 1 - Registry
1 A.C. Typist
1 Pte. Army Clk. 11 - Registry/Typing.

Comment

3. The P.A. is a scaled appointment, to which the P.M.O. is entitled. These duties cannot be combined with being Chief Clerk to a very busy department. This suggested establishment reduction is most strongly resisted.

4. The committee envisage the replacement of the existing Flt. Sgt. and Sgt. Med. Admin. by a single corporal.

5. The Flt. Sgt. is responsible for the following:-

Maintaining records of all med. personnel in M.E.C.
Processing all medical indents, and ensuring all demands are reasonable and within scales.
Maintenance of records of local purchases.
Posting of Ledgers.
Consolidation of returns.
Assisting the C.M.S.O. on inspections and visits.

6. If the Flt. Sgt. is deleted, all those tasks will fall to the Sqn. Ldr. C.M.S.O.

7. The Sgt. has the duty of collecting, collating, correcting and consolidating all Medical Statistics for both Army and RAF. It is not thought that a corporal would be suitable to undertake this work. In addition he supervises the running of the Registry.

8. The Staff Sgt. is the right hand man to the A.D.M.S. and to the Staff Capt. Medical. With Kenya redeployment, many administrative complications are arising, and it is not considered that this post should be reduced at the moment. When a more settled state is reached, this could be reconsidered.

ANNEXURE 2 TO APPENDIX TO
ANNEX TO COS.1465/25/2/64

RESPONSIBILITY OF DD SURVEY AND SURVEY BRANCH, MIDDLE EAST

In Headquarters Middle East Command, DD Survey exercises single Service command and technical control of Army Survey units. In addition he has joint responsibilities in respect of control of all field surveys, map and aeronautical chart distribution, and map production in support of the Army and Royal Air Force.

2. To fulfil his joint responsibilities and, at the same time, exercise single Service technical direction and control, it is suggested that DD Survey's position be defined as follows:-

> " DD Survey Middle East Command is on the Staff of GOC Middle East Land Forces. He is responsible to the GOC Middle East Land Forces and to the AOC Air Forces Middle East for all matters concerning maps, aeronautical charts and survey generally. He is also available to give advice on such matters to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command and the Joint Staffs."

3. Where appropriate, to fulfil his functions as set out in the draft forwarded under WOL 1/GEN/5991 (SD 1) dated 23rd September, 1963, DD Survey will be authorised to work direct to and as part of, the Joint and Air Staffs.

From : Col. H.N.H. Wild, O.B.E.

39

Directorate of Forward Plans,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James Park,
London. S.W.1.

21st. February 1964

I have just received your 2556/IS/CA dated 17th. February 1964.

When I wrote you previously on 6th. February C in C's proposals in TS.5071/1/C/CDS(ME) had received telephone clearance, but have since been taken in the C.O.S. Committee when the High Commissioner was in attendance to discuss Subversion in Aden generally. The outcome is that the boiler suit project has been turned down, thus we are left with the sports ground project only. We are now making an approach to the Treasury for the necessary funds. This may come as a disappointment. I have asked the C.O.S. Secretariat to inform your C in C officially.

I saw Trevaskis the other day when he attended a meeting of the Counter Subversion Committee. I also spoke to Hobson about the Festival and gained the impression that there was some enthusiasm for it, likewise Mauritius. I am glad to hear of progress yout end and will look out for results.

Lt. Col. H.W.B. Hancock,
G.S.O.I (Civil Affairs)
H.Q. Middle East
B.F.P.O.69

DFP.215

dso 300

21-2-64. (38)

U.S.(G)

Counter Subversion - Aden

Of the suggestions made by the C in C Middle East, the building of a sports field for the Adeni at a cost of £8000-10000, spread over a period of 2/3 years is the only one accepted by the Chiefs of Staff.

Would you now go ahead and push them from the Civil side.

I am asking the C.O.S.Secretariat to inform the C in C M.E. that we are going ahead with the project, at the same time I will keep the C.S.C. informed.

H.N.H. WILD (Colonel)

DFP.300/1

CONFIDENTIAL

37

SECRETARY

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

I attach draft reply to C-in-C Middle East's letter dated 27th January, 1964.

H.N.H. Wild (Colonel)
Deputy Director Forward Plans.

14th February, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

37 A

DRAFT REPLY FROM CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF MIDDLE EAST

In reply to your letter* dated 27th January 1964, the Chief of the Defence Staff has instructed that the provisional of a suitable officer should be investigated by the Directorate of Forward Plans.

If no Serving officer can be made available from any of the Services provision of a Retired Officer will be examined.

* TS5238/CDS(ME)

CONFIDENTIAL

E.R.

COPY NO. 1

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 11 FEB 1964 INTLS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN- | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE 350/1.

DIRECTOR OF FORWARD PLANS

Copy to: Chief of the Defence Staff
First Sea Lord
C.I.G.S.
C.A.S.

REFERENCE: COS.1304/7/2/64

REPLACEMENT OF GSO 1 (CIVIL AFFAIRS) MIDDLE EAST COMMAND

At Annex is a copy of a letter received from the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, on the appointment of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) in Middle East Command.

2. On the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Staff, I am to request that you will take action on this matter and provide an interim draft reply to send to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

J.K. WATKINS
Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1

7th FEBRUARY, 1964

ANNEX TO COS.1304/7/2/64

COPY OF LETTER REFERENCE TS.5238/CDS(ME) DATED 27TH JANUARY, 1964, FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MIDDLE EAST, TO SECRETARY, CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

REPLACEMENT OF GSO 1 (Civil Affairs)

As a result of the Chiefs of Staff approval* of a report on Psychological Operations in the Middle East ø the post of GSO 2 (Psy Ops) was up-graded to GSO 1 and redesignated GSO 1 (Civil Affairs). For obvious reasons it was considered desirable that an Arab speaking officer should be appointed but no-one with suitable qualifications was available at the time. Since then it has become increasingly apparent that this attribute is not only desirable but essential, more especially now that the branch concerned has become heavily involved in day to day dealings with the Services' labour force. It is apparent that this has become an important aspect of psychological consolidation operations in the Aden Base. We have resisted recent pressure from the High Commissioner to appoint an Arab official to carry out these duties on security grounds; moreover, a suitably qualified man would have to be paid about £3,000 per annum.

2. In future, the GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) will have to be in regular contact with Arab liaison officers who are to be associated with the various civil labour offices, and with the prominent members of the labour force, only a few of whom speak any English. Not only, therefore, must he be a fluent Arabic speaker, but it is desirable for him to be familiar with the Adeni environment and the local dialect. It is therefore important from the point of view of labour relations, and desirable as far as the rest of his work is concerned, that the replacement for the present GSO 1 should come out on an extended tour and thus provide the continuity and experience which has been lacking hitherto. Moreover there would also be great advantage in his arriving in good time to obtain local experience before he takes over from Lt.Col. Hancock.

3. The difficulty of finding a serving officer to meet these requirements is appreciated; however, consideration could now be given to the appointment of a Retired Officer or, perhaps, a Lieutenant Colonel on Extended Service, with special concessions regarding leave and allowances. Such a proposal does not now run contrary to the operational tasks of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) as an information team has been established for Middle East Command.

Recommendation

4. It is recommended that when the existing post of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) becomes vacant on or about 1st April, 1965, it is filled by an Arab speaking officer who has, or can be given, local knowledge and experience before taking up his post and who can provide continuity by remaining here for a number of years on an extended tour.

* COS(62)41st Meeting, Minute 7
ø COS(62)232

295

MINUTE SHEET

Reference DFP.300

36

U.S.(G) Seen

The attached letter from Hancock indicates that my Aden Festival idea is still active. Now that the Minister seems to be in the mood do you think that the idea might be poured into his ear? Perhaps it would come best from C.D.S. to the Minister as his own bright idea! The dividends, should it come off, seem considerable. What do you think?

H.N.H.Wild

4th. February 1964

[OVER

26.

DIRECTORATE
OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE - 3 FEB
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
I SECTION
RN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE 300

From: Lt Colonel H.W.B.Hancock,MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
Headquarters,
Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69.

File: 2555/2/CA

30 January,1964.

Encl. 13.

Dear Colonel,

Thank you so much for your letter DFP 300 of 3 January. I have not replied before as I was expecting a visitor in February and as she cannot speak any English I wanted to make certain that dates did not clash. She is not now coming and we will, therefore, look forward to seeing you any time, although another visitation threatens in the second half of March.

I really haven't very much news for you at the present moment but I am sure you will be pleased to hear that Tony, who arrived in the thick of it, has settled down very quickly.

I very much hope that our bid for extra money will go through. I am sure that it will pay relatively greater dividends than some of the small scale projects we have undertaken so far. Incidentally, there is some talk now of a"Federation Festival", perhaps in February 1965. I hope a decision one way or another will be made quickly because its organisation in Aden will present quite a big problem.

You would probably like to get out here before mid-April, for after that it starts to hot up a bit.

Yours ever,

Bill Hancock

Colonel H.N.H.Wild, OBE.,
Directorate of Forward Plans,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James' Park.
LONDON. S.W. 1.

SECRET

35

COPY NO. 1

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 11 FEB 1964 INTLS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION RN ARMY RAF
CLERK
FILE

DIRECTOR OF FORWARD PLANS

Copy to: Chief of the Defence Staff
First Sea Lord
C.I.G.S.
C.A.S.

REFERENCE: COS.1304/7/2/64

REPLACEMENT OF GSO 1 (CIVIL AFFAIRS) MIDDLE EAST COMMAND

At Annex is a copy of a letter received from the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, on the appointment of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) in Middle East Command.

2. On the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Staff, I am to request that you will take action on this matter and provide an interim draft reply to send to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

J.K. WATKINS
Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1

7th FEBRUARY, 1964

SECRET

SECRET

ANNEX TO COS.1304/7/2/64

COPY OF LETTER REFERENCE TS.5238/CDS(ME) DATED 27TH JANUARY, 1964, FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MIDDLE EAST, TO SECRETARY, CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

REPLACEMENT OF GSO 1 (Civil Affairs)

As a result of the Chiefs of Staff approval* of a report on Psychological Operations in the Middle East ø the post of GSO 2 (Psy Ops) was up-graded to GSO 1 and redesignated GSO 1 (Civil Affairs). For obvious reasons it was considered desirable that an Arab speaking officer should be appointed but no-one with suitable qualifications was available at the time. Since then it has become increasingly apparent that this attribute is not only desirable but essential, more especially now that the branch concerned has become heavily involved in day to day dealings with the Services' labour force. It is apparent that this has become an important aspect of psychological consolidation operations in the Aden Base. We have resisted recent pressure from the High Commissioner to appoint an Arab official to carry out these duties on security grounds; moreover, a suitably qualified man would have to be paid about £3,000 per annum.

2. In future, the GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) will have to be in regular contact with Arab liaison officers who are to be associated with the various civil labour offices, and with the prominent members of the labour force, only a few of whom speak any English. Not only, therefore, must he be a fluent Arabic speaker, but it is desirable for him to be familiar with the Adeni environment and the local dialect. It is therefore important from the point of view of labour relations, and desirable as far as the rest of his work is concerned, that the replacement for the present GSO 1 should come out on an extended tour and thus provide the continuity and experience which has been lacking hitherto. Moreover there would also be great advantage in his arriving in good time to obtain local experience before he takes over from Lt.Col. Hancock.

3. The difficulty of finding a serving officer to meet these requirements is appreciated; however, consideration could now be given to the appointment of a Retired Officer or, perhaps, a Lieutenant Colonel on Extended Service, with special concessions regarding leave and allowances. Such a proposal does not now run contrary to the operational tasks of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) as an information team has been established for Middle East Command.

Recommendation

4. It is recommended that when the existing post of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) becomes vacant on or about 1st April, 1965, it is filled by an Arab speaking officer who has, or can be given, local knowledge and experience before taking up his post and who can provide continuity by remaining here for a number of years on an extended tour.

* COS(62)41st Meeting, Minute 7
ø COS(62)232

SECRET

Colonial Office

Mr. J. A. Drew:

Since receipt of your minute dated 16 January I have seen the attached telegram from Sir K. Treverskis.

I have accordingly suggested some amendments to your minute to Secretary Chiefs of Staff Committee and you may feel it appropriate to refer to the telegram in the draft minute from our Minister to the Colonial Secretary. Otherwise I think your drafts are excellent.

H. T. Commin

17.1.64

V.C.D.S.

TOP SECRET

Sec. B. 34

UNDER SECRETARY (GENERAL)

Copy to: V.C.D.S.
Under Secretary (Policy)

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 16 FEB 1964
SEEN
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
SECTION RAF
CLERK
FILE

REFERENCE: COS.1 437/17/1/64

COUNTER SUBVERSION IN ADEN

I have the following comments on your Minute of 15. 16th January, 1964.

2. At their meeting on Tuesday, 14th January, 1964, the Chiefs of Staff discussed the appointment of a Director of Intelligence in Aden. They made two points which I think should be included in the "Job Specification":-

(a) The officer appointed should be of Brigadier's rank or equivalent and not a Major-General. This was not recorded as at the time the Chiefs of Staff were talking personalities. This point has also been made by CINCME after consultation with the High Commissioner.

(b) The officer appointed should receive information from all sources including Middle East Command but should not have responsibilities for the organisation and running of the Intelligence Staff of Middle East Command. I suggest this point could be met by inserting a new sentence in the middle of your sub paragraph (a) saying "He would work in close consultation and draw on the resources of Middle East Command, but would not be responsible for the organisation and running of the Command Intelligence Staff".

3. The last two paragraphs of your draft minute for the Colonial Secretary have been overtaken by events and I attach a copy of the latest Colonial Office Minute on the subject of the 50 kilowatt transmitter.

4. I also attach a copy of the minute the Chief of the Defence Staff sent to the Minister on subversion in Aden and the Federation.

J.K. WATKINS

Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1

17th January, 1964

Secretary C.O.S Ltter

Thank you.

1. I expect that you will wish to amend the 'job specification' accordingly

2. I have amended the draft minute

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Copies to: Sec. Perm. Dep.
Secretary (2)
Sec. COS Ctte.
U.S. (Pol)
Def.S. (2)

MINISTER

[redacted]

COS. 1100/14/1/64.

At our meeting on the 7th January, 1964, we discussed the latest Joint Intelligence Committee report on the threat to Aden (JIC(63)83(Final)). From this Joint Intelligence Committee report and our subsequent discussions with the Chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee, it is clear that there is no direct military threat to Aden but that the danger to the security of Aden and the Federation comes from subversion. There is no doubt in our minds that subversion against Aden and the Federation is on the increase and that it is essential that we take all possible measures to counter subversion in order to preserve our interests there.

2. The effort involved to counter subversion is extremely small compared with the vast sums of money that we spend on maintaining our base in Aden. However, unless the army is made available and counter subversion operations are carried out with speed and imagination our base could become untenable.

3. As you know the High Commissioner in Aden has put forward a number of proposals to counter subversion by covert means. I attach a note prepared by the Colonial Office showing the progress that has been made in implementing the High Commissioner's proposals.

4. We also discussed these matters again at our meeting on the 14th January, 1964, and in addition to considering the covert measures we gave considerable attention to overt measures. It is most important that we counter the propaganda emanating from Radio Cairo and Radio Aden. There are two aspects to this problem. First, the possibility of jamming Cairo and Aden radios and secondly, improvements to our own broadcasting facilities in the area.

5. On the question of jamming, a certain amount of progress has been made in carrying out a technical evaluation of the practicability of such an operation. Further information is awaited from Aden on this matter. I have given instructions that as soon as the information is available the problem is to be submitted to the Inter-Departmental Committee on Jamming Policy.

6. As regards our own facilities, we were informed by the Colonial Office that experts here now agreed that a 50 kilowatt transmitter is needed in Aden for the South Arabia Broadcasting Service to replace the present 5 kilowatt transmitter. The present transmitter has a very weak signal which can be heard in Aden but not throughout the whole of the Federation. The 50 kilowatt transmitter would cover the whole of Aden and the Federation and signals would be received at a strength greater than Radio Cairo and for most of the time at a strength greater than Radio Aden and would also reach out into parts of the Yemen. The Colonial Office are waiting for the High Commissioner to submit a case showing that the cost of the larger transmitter cannot be met from his own development funds. When this is received the Colonial Office will ask Treasury approval for a special grant to cover this project. The Colonial Office are hopeful that an order for the new transmitter can be placed in three to four months time.

TOP SECRET

7. The present Federal Broadcasting Service is being formed into a new Corporation. The new corporation, with backing from the Thomson Group, is planning to start a television service in June of this year, although this date may be somewhat optimistic. Although the television service will only cover Aden Colony it will provide an enjoyable counter diversion to the propaganda emanating from Cairo and Aden and will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect.

8. In addition to these measures the BBC are building a transmitter for their Arabic service at Perim. This station will replace the one that was in Somalia and it will be operating later this year.

9. We also discussed the appointment of a Director of Intelligence in Aden. The C.I.D.O. informed the Colonial Office that he can make a suitably qualified officer available if the Colonial Office require a Service officer to fill this post.

10. The Colonial Office are preparing a paper for us on the need for a more powerful transmitter in Aden and I will minute you further when this paper has been received.

[illegible]

16th January 1964

SECRET

ANNEX TO COS.1143/17/1/64

NOTE FOR CHIEFS OF STAFF

ADEN BROADCASTING: NEED FOR NEW TRANSMITTER

Note by Colonial Office

The South Arabian Broadcasting Service is the official broadcasting service of the Government of the Federation of South Arabia. The S.A.B.S. transmitters (medium-wave 5 kW. and short-wave 7½ kW.) are not powerful enough. Reception is poor outside the Aden State area and a large part of the Federation and Protectorate is not covered at all. On the other hand, both Cairo overseas broadcasts and those from Sana'a are widely listened to. In view of the hostile propaganda and incitement to disloyalty and subversion put out by Cairo and Sana'a, it is essential that the South Arabian Broadcasting Service be heard loud and clear throughout the area.

2. It is now planned that the South Arabian Broadcasting Service should have a 50 kW. medium-wave transmitter with a directional aerial system which will enable a good signal to be heard throughout the Federation and Protectorate area and also in the whole of the Yemen. The signal from the new transmitter would be better than Cairo throughout the area and better than Sana'a during the hours of darkness which cover peak listening periods.

3. The cost of the new installation is estimated at £133,300. This can be met from available Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the Colonial Office has put a scheme to the Treasury for final approval. No difficulty is expected. The equipment should be installed in 3-4 months from the time of the placing of firm orders.

17th January, 1964.

SECRET

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

Copy No One of Three

33

From: Lt Col H.W.B. Hancock, MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
HQ Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69

2556/1S/CA

17 Feb 64

Dear Colonel,

31

Thank you for your letter DFP. 215 dated 6th February.

We are delighted to hear that the money for the sports centre project and uniforms for civil employees is likely to come through and quite understand that the other matter is better handled by IRD. Incidentally I have since been tipped off about the publisher as well.

Although we still have about £1,200 of our current FLAVIA fund, I am fairly confident that at least £1,000 of this will be spent before 31st March. The operation has not been helped by the current emergencies, which greatly complicate continuity, and I hope that next year we shall concentrate on one or two larger projects, which can be more closely supervised. If I have my way, we shall reinforce success and concentrate on youth and physical education, and I hope we shall be approaching you soon with a view to seeking co-operation with the Voluntary Service Overseas people, who, according to the press, intend to expand their activities considerably. I would like to see 5 or 6 boys out here for work in boys clubs and perhaps an outwardbound type of scheme which we might hope to launch in 1965. But more about this later (perhaps in about 8 weeks), when my proposals have been considered by the Staff here.

Fortunately, Tony Ashworth (i.e. someone on the Civil side) mentioned the possibility of a Federation Festival for the first time at the last weekly meeting of the CinC and HE. The CinC has now written to HE saying how interested he was to hear of this proposal and making the various points you included in your letter; we now hope, therefore, that the High Commissioner will approach the Colonial Office and the wheels in Whitehall will start turning.

The Ministry of Defence should hear from the CinC in due course about Mauritius, he is now awaiting the Governor's response to his suggestion that a couple of officers should go over there "to discuss current plans". He is conscious of the need to tread carefully and therefore is making this somewhat oblique approach to the problem you have in mind.

...../I take your point...

TOP SECRET

I take your point about the other fund. Although allocated £300 initially, this was later reduced to £250 and I am afraid any demands on it to date have been modest. £85 have gone to support the Gambia, which is money very well used, and I have spent another £33. You will doubtless appreciate that Strachan and now Ashworth have channeled off many of the demands which were made on Shackleton's purse.

leaves £132

I have discussed the possibility of your visit with the Chief of Staff, and we feel that it would be better for you to come perhaps a little later in the year whene we know more about next year's funds and our future policy has clarified. By this time we would also expect the Information Team to be here.

Yours ever,

Bob Hawke

—

Copy to:-

COS

405-

Air Chief Marshal Sir William MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., R.A.F.

DD FP.
OFC.

Telephone: Holborn 3434

AIR MINISTRY,
ADASTRAL HOUSE,
THEOBALDS ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.1.

32

TOP SECRET

Reference:
Air Sec/A.49

12th February, 1964.

My dear Drew,

You wrote to the Military Secretary on 3rd February, copy to me, about the selection of an officer of one or two star rank for the new post of Director of Intelligence Operations in Aden.

I regret that the Air Ministry have no suitable candidates to put forward on this occasion.

I am copying this letter to General Sir John Anderson.

Yours ever,

William

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 19 FEB 1964 INITIALS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE | 300.

J. A. Drew, Esq.,
Ministry of Defence,
Storey's Gate,
S.W.1.

TOP SECRET

Keep in mind.

C.O.S. have both been consulted and we await their report on their investigations

J.W.A.C.O. 19/2

31.A.

SECRET

COPY NO. 1

DIRECTOR OF FORWARD PLANS

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 11 FEB 1964 INTLS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION RN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE 300.

Copy to: Chief of the Defence Staff
First Sea Lord
C.I.G.S.
C.A.S.

REFERENCE: COS.1304/7/2/64

REPLACEMENT OF GSO 1 (CIVIL AFFAIRS) MIDDLE EAST COMMAND

At Annex is a copy of a letter received from the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, on the appointment of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) in Middle East Command.

2. On the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Staff, I am to request that you will take action on this matter and provide an interim draft reply to send to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

J.K. WATKINS
Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1

7th FEBRUARY, 1964

SECRET

ANNEX TO COS.1304/7/2/64

COPY OF LETTER REFERENCE TS.5238/CDS(ME) DATED 27TH JANUARY, 1964, FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MIDDLE EAST, TO SECRETARY, CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

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As a result of the Chiefs of Staff approval* of a report on Psychological Operations in the Middle East ø the post of GSO 2 (Psy Ops) was up-graded to GSO 1 and redesignated GSO 1 (Civil Affairs). For obvious reasons it was considered desirable that an Arab speaking officer should be appointed but no-one with suitable qualifications was available at the time. Since then it has become increasingly apparent that this attribute is not only desirable but essential, more especially now that the branch concerned has become heavily involved in day to day dealings with the Services' labour force. It is apparent that this has become an important aspect of psychological consolidation operations in the Aden Base. We have resisted recent pressure from the High Commissioner to appoint an Arab official to carry out these duties on security grounds; moreover, a suitably qualified man would have to be paid about £3,000 per annum.

2. In future, the GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) will have to be in regular contact with Arab liaison officers who are to be associated with the various civil labour offices, and with the prominent members of the labour force, only a few of whom speak any English. Not only, therefore, must he be a fluent Arabic speaker, but it is desirable for him to be familiar with the Adeni environment and the local dialect. It is therefore important from the point of view of labour relations, and desirable as far as the rest of his work is concerned, that the replacement for the present GSO 1 should come out on an extended tour and thus provide the continuity and experience which has been lacking hitherto. Moreover there would also be great advantage in his arriving in good time to obtain local experience before he takes over from Lt.Col. Hancock.

3. The difficulty of finding a serving officer to meet these requirements is appreciated; however, consideration could now be given to the appointment of a Retired Officer or, perhaps, a Lieutenant Colonel on Extended Service, with special concessions regarding leave and allowances. Such a proposal does not now run contrary to the operational tasks of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) as an information team has been established for Middle East Command.

Recommendation

4. It is recommended that when the existing post of GSO 1 (Civil Affairs) becomes vacant on or about 1st April, 1965, it is filled by an Arab speaking officer who has, or can be given, local knowledge and experience before taking up his post and who can provide continuity by remaining here for a number of years on an extended tour.

* COS(62)41st Meeting, Minute 7
ø COS(62)232

From: Col. H.N.H.Wild, O.B.E.

Directorate of Forward Plans,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James' Park,
LONDON.S.W.1.

31

DFP.212 copy also.

Ref: DFP.215

February 6th. 1964

I am answering your letter 2555/2/CA, dated January 30th. 1964., I have two major points to make.

First the extra money. Your Commander-in-Chief's paper TS.5071/1/C/CDS(ME) dated January 2nd. 1964 has been cleared by the Chiefs of Staff and Counter Subversion Committees. The latter agreed paras 7 & 8 but felt that para 9 should be remitted to I.R.D. This I agree with as in principle it is better that such a project should be handled by those who are already in this type of business - which of course they are. Certain misgivings were expressed about the publisher who is known to I.R.D. apparently. The next step is to go through themmtionns to get Treasury approval I am pretty sanguine about the outcome but as you will realise it may take a little time, but with John Drew's assistance we will keep the heat on.

Secondly the 'Federation Festival' I have discussed this in some detail with Drew, who, like me sees very positive advantages in such a project. The climate here is right to make an approach to Ministers but it is a sine qua non that any suggestion for it must 'appear' to be a spontaneous idea from the Aden government itself, although it will be fully appreciated here that we are the originators. If you and Tony can work on the Federal Government to this end and assure them that we will try to give them all the support compatible with our political position(not excluding a veiled hint of modest financial aid) the High Commissioner should then present the idea to the Colonial Office with his recommendation -- the rest can be left to us.

If the C.O. don't spark then we will involve our Minister vis à vis the Colonial Secretary etc. The Board of Trade will be concerned mainly, who incidentally have a seperate department for this very thing. It is an extremely attractive idea and I am most anxious to try to bring it about. I can envisage a host of consequences eg What would the U.A.R. do about it - stay out - or come in? I would have thought that February 1965 may be a little ambitious - more like October or November I would have thought, but that consideration is a long way off at this stage. I must leave it to you to discuss with Tony Ashworth and company.

Lastly Mauritius. This,inter alia, was considered by the Counter Subversion Committee yesterday. Last September the J.I.C. produced an assessment of the threat - if there is a threat - and it has since, if anything, increased. Especially in view of recent events in East Africa. In the five months interval no positive counter subversion recommendations have been made and I am trying to spur the Colonial Office into action. It might help and would certainly be interesting to have your local opinion about the area. Is your C in C worried over a probable I.S.committment there on purely milita ry grounds? There are grounds for suspecting Chinese Subversive activities.

I have no plans at the moment for visiting you but would be very willing to come any time if you think it would be of value. Perhap you would care to put it to Simon Heathcote and let me know.

Lt.Colonel H.W.B.Hancock, M.C.,
G.S.O.1 (Civil Affairs)
H.Q. Middle East Command,
B.F.P.O.69

Ministry of Defence,
Storey's Gate,
London, S.W.1.

Col Wild
OFC. 30

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 7 FEB 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF | 2
CLERK
FILE 300.

6th February, 1964

Thank you for your letter of 31st January about Mr. Manby.

I would be very glad to have a talk with him when he is in London.

I agree that his experience of special branch work makes him a very strong candidate for that side of his job. But I wonder how he would fit in to the other side which is the stimulation and progressing of operations of various kinds. This kind of thing needs an agile and sophisticated mind and a pretty wide acquaintance with the secret agencies and the range of possibilities which their resources provide.

However, the difficulty is to find the two kinds of experience and capability in the one man; and it may well be that whoever we happen upon will be more experienced on the one side than on the other.

As you probably know there is general agreement here that an appointment of this kind is a necessary one and we have asked the Military Secretary and the Air Secretary to search around for likely candidates. As you are so closely concerned in all this I will, if I may, keep you posted.

(Sgd) J. A. DREW

(J.A. DREW)
(U.S.(G))

Lieutenant-General C.H.P. Harington, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC.
Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command,
Headquarters, Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69.

CONFIDENTIAL

314
29.

From: Lieutenant-General C.H.P. Harington, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC.
Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command.

PERSONAL

HEADQUARTERS
MIDDLE EAST COMMAND
BRITISH FORCES POST OFFICE 69.

CINC/S.1

31st January, 1964

Dear Drew -

When I was down in Nairobi earlier in the week I met Mr. M.C. Manby who is a Director of Intelligence and as you know is Head of Kenya Special Branch and finished there this week. It occurred to me that he might well be suitable for the Director of Security/Director of Intelligence which we hope to get here in Aden.

I know that the present form is for a serving officer of Brigadier or equivalent rank to be found but I thought it was worthwhile pausing to consider Manby. The advantages to Manby would be:-

(a) He has done this job for five years in Kenya and before that spent many years doing special branch work. He was in Kenya during the emergency and therefore has wide experience of operations.

(b) In Kenya his office staff was over one hundred and his field staff over five hundred which makes Aden and the Federation look pretty small stuff! Dick Catling, Commissioner of Police thinks that he would do the job splendidly.

(c) He knows the Head of the Aden Special Branch and the Commissioner of Police very well.

(d) A highly skilled professional might be more acceptable to the civilians than a soldier who would not be quite as skilled in Intelligence work.

The disadvantages would be that he is not an arabist. He has a quiet retiring nature in no way the extrovert and therefore I could not say that he would be an outstanding success with the Arabs, but I am sure he would get on all right with them.

I have talked to the High Commissioner about this and he feels that an arabist would be best. However, in case one cannot be found then Manby should be considered with the other starters. When I spoke to Manby he said he would think it over and asked whom could he speak to in London about it, and I am afraid I suggested your name. I made it quite clear to him there might be many good reasons why he could not be considered.

I am sorry if I have burdened you with this but I know how interested you are in our set up here and I felt that you were the chap to get in touch with.

Yours ever

Charles.

Mr. J.A. Drew,
Director of Forward Plans,
Ministry of Defence,
Storey's Gate,
London, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

DFP.300

28

U.S.(G)

26.

The attached letter from Hancock indicates that my Aden Festival idea is still active. Now that the Minister seems to be in the mood do you think that the idea might be poured into his ear? Perhaps it would come best from C.D.S. to the Minister as his own bright idea. The dividends, should it come off, seem considerable. What do you think?

H.N.H.Wild

4.2.64

TOP SECRET

Col Wild. OFC

From: Mr. J.A. Drew, C.B.

Ministry of Defence,
Storey's Gate,
S.W. 1.

(2)

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 4 FEB 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION — RN / ARMY / RAF
CLERK
FILE

3rd February, 1964.

When my Minister was recently in Aden he discussed with the High Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief the desirability of establishing a post which might be described as a Director of Intelligence Operations.

2. Subsequently the Chiefs of Staff had some discussion about the post and the feeling I think, was that the post should be of Brigadier rank or thereabout (though I am bound to say that my Minister agreed with the local view that a Major-General rank would be necessary if the holder was to carry adequate authority in the area).

3. In terms of a "job specification" the requirement therefore is for an officer of adequate rank:

(a) to co-ordinate and bring to the highest possible degree of efficiency the intelligence resources of the Colony, both civil and military, on the products of which action might be taken in the general counter subversion field. In effect, the officer selected would be responsible for developing all our resources for the productiono of operational intelligence in these fields;

(b) he would work in close consultation with, and draw on the resources of, Middle East Command but he would not be responsible for the organisation and running of the Command Intelligence Staff;

(c) in consultation with the appropriate local authorities it would be his task to ensure that the fullest use was made of the intelligence output in all forms of counter subversive activities ranging from purely overt information activities to wholly covert operations.

4. The officer should be familiar with the area, its people and the general political scene. Preferably he should have some knowledge of Arabic. He should also have had intelligence experience and acquaintance with the organisation and activities of the secret agencies.

/5.

Lieut.-General Sir John Anderson, KCB., CBE., DSO.,
Military Secretary,
The War Office,
S.W. 1.

TOP SECRET

5. So far there has been agreement in principle between the Colonial Secretary and our Minister about the need for the post but I am sure that a good deal of further discussion will be necessary before its precise nature and responsibilities can be determined and particularly the officer's responsibilities in relation to various other organisations in the area. This however is probably one of those posts where the existence of the individual with the necessary qualities is as big, if not a bigger determining factor than any other. We would be very grateful therefore if you could consider possible names for the appointment.

6. I am sending a copy of this letter to Air Marshal MacDonald with the same request.

7. Again, I am not altogether sure what the proper procedure hereafter would be. In view of the importance of the appointment perhaps the right course wouldbe for the names to go before the Chiefs of Staff for final selection.

(Sgd) J. A. DREW

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED KINGDOM SECURITY WARNINGS

1. Ca[redacted]ry [illegible] telegram. Paraphrase required.

2. A telegram which contains [illegible] or correspondence must itself be classified [illegible]

3. The Ministry of Defence [illegible] is desired to distribute [illegible] or nation[illegible] who would not [illegible]

FROM: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, LONDON

TO: HQ MIDEAST

DEF 300

31st January, 1964

For Chief of Staff from Drew.

Sunday Telegraph have been given interview by War Office on Army quartering problem. Aden came up and the correspondent was referred to us.

We said that temporary limitation to about 3,600 imposed for reasons of hospital school etc. accommodation remained in force for time being while longer term problems including alternative accommodation U.K., location, welfare and economic considerations were being worked out.

Thought you ought to know this before you see Sunday's Telegraph.

What we have not (R) not said is that limitations now been made permanent. Reason of course that we have not yet reached agreement about announcement. Understand your more important pre-occupations but when you have time would be grateful your views on my letter of 20 January.

From: Drew, Ministry of Defence, London

To : Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL

OZM 1706/64

T.O.O. [illegible]

T.H.I. [illegible]

Encyphered/decyphered by [illegible]

T.O.D. [illegible]

Checked by [illegible]

Head of Watch [illegible]

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS

DATE 3 FEB 1964

SEEN BY [illegible]

DIRECTOR [illegible]

DEPUTY DIRECTOR [illegible]

SECTION RN / RAF

CLERK [illegible]

FILE 300

26.

DIRECTORATE
OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE - 3 FEB 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
RN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE 300

From: Lt Colonel H.W.B.Hancock,MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
Headquarters,
Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69.

File: 2555/2/CA

30 January,1964.

Encl. 13.

Dear Colonel,

Thank you so much for your letter DFP 300 of 3 January. I have not replied before as I was expecting a visitor in February and as she cannot speak any English I wanted to make certain that dates did not clash. She is not now coming and we will, therefore, look forward to seeing you any time, although another visitation threatens in the second half of March.

I really haven't very much news for you at the present moment but I am sure you will be pleased to hear that Tony, who arrived in the thick of it, has settled down very quickly.

I very much hope that our bid for extra money will go through. I am sure that it will pay relatively greater dividends than some of the small scale projects we have undertaken so far. Incidentally, there is some talk now of a"Federation Festival", perhaps in February 1965. I hope a decision one way or another will be made quickly because its organisation in Aden will present quite a big problem.

You would probably like to get out here before mid-April, for after that it starts to hot up a bit.

Yours ever,

Bill Hancock

Colonel H.N.H.Wild, OBE.,
Directorate of Forward Plans,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James' Park.
LONDON. S.W. 1.

TOP SECRET

Colwild

36

MP

25

DIRECTORATE OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AND PLANS
DATE 29 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
SECRETARY
CLERK
FILE

Copies to:
C.I.S.
Secretary
2nd [illegible]
U.K.(O)
U.S.(Pol)
Hd. of DS.11
SEC/C.O.S.

COMMONWEALTH & COLONIAL SECRETARY

My recent visit to Aden has confirmed me in the view I expressed to you in November last that we need to strengthen our resources for counter subversion over the whole range of activity from normal information work to completely 'black' operations.

2. In particular, I formed the conclusion that while there is a good deal of intelligence coming into the Colony, both from military and civil sources, including particularly the Special Branch, there is a clear need for a central point of focus, first for the analysis and collation of all the material and secondly for some form of oversight which would ensure that it is put to good use. In effect, the need as I see it is for the association of the military and civil intelligence elements under the supervision of a single Director of Intelligence Operations. I use this phrase rather as a description than as a title. The High Commissioner would, I think, prefer the title 'Security Adviser'. The intention would be that the man in charge would be responsible both for producing the material and for seeing that the best use was made of it.

3. Both the Commander-in-Chief and the High Commissioner with whom I discussed the idea agree that the appointment would substantially improve our capability to deal with the growing activities of subversive elements, both inside and outside the area. They agreed too that the qualities necessary were most likely to be found in a military officer with experience of the area and of intelligence work. I am having a search made for suitable candidates.

4. I would be very glad to know what you think of this idea. I appreciate that a good deal of detailed administrative work will be required to put it into practical working form but I do not think that this need take very long once we have decided upon the need.

5. One other point in the counter subversion field came up in the course of my visit, concerning the increase in the power of the local radio station. It is, I believe, vital that we should be in a position to compete with Sana'a and Cairo for an audience over a wider area; to be able at least to rebut effectively their charges and, if possible, to take the initiative. I understand that the radio engineer who has been surveying the needs on the spot has now come home to report.

6. I gather that a sum of at least £130,000 is likely to be needed to enlarge the station. I gather that it may be possible to find this from Colonial Development Welfare Funds. I would certainly be prepared strongly to support any approach which may have to be made to the Treasury about this.

7. I am sending a copy of this minute to the Foreign Secretary.

Peter Thorneycroft

21st January, 1964.

TOP SECRET

COVERING
TOP SECRET

Copies to:

C.D.S. } 1
U.S.(Pol) }

U.S.(G)

Security Adviser or Director of Intelligence Operations in Aden

The Minister has seen your submission of 17th January, and has minuted:

"Approved.

P.T.
21/1/64."

DIRECTORATE
OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 29 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
CLERK
FILE

Minister's Office
21st January, 1964.

E.R.

5/3/1

TOP SECRET

c.c. V.C.D.S.
U.S.(Pol.) 59

P.S./MINISTER

I attach a draft of a note which the Minister might be willing to send to the Colonial Secretary about the appointment of a Security Adviser or Director of Intelligence Operations in Aden.

I understand that action is being taken on the military side to find a suitable man (probably of Brigadier rank).

(J.A. DREW)
(U.S.(G))

17th January, 1964

approved

21/1/64

TOP SECRET

E.R.

TOP SECRET

CDS (1)
Sec (1)
2 PS (1)
US (G) (1)
US (PoL) (1)
Hd of D.S. II (1)
Sec (COS) (1)

24

~~DRAFT note~~ Minute to Colonial Secretary

My recent visit to Aden has confirmed me in the view I expressed to you in November last that we need to strengthen our resources for counter subversion over the whole range of activity from normal information work to completely 'black' operations.

In particular, I formed the conclusion that while there is a good deal of intelligence coming into the Colony, both from military and civil sources, including particularly the Special Branch, there ~~was~~ is a clear need for a central point of focus, first for the analysis and collation of all the material and secondly for some form of oversight which would ensure that it ~~was~~ is put to good use. In effect, the need as I see it is for the association of the military and civil intelligence elements under the supervision of a single Director of Intelligence Operations. The High Commissioner would, I think, prefer the title 'Security Adviser'. I use this phrase rather as a description than as a title. The intention would be that the man in charge would be responsible both for producing the material and for seeing that the best use was made of it.

Both the Commander-in-Chief and the High Commissioner with whom I discussed the idea agreed that the appointment would substantially improve our capability to deal with the growing activities of subversive elements, both inside and outside the area. They agreed too that the qualities necessary were most likely to be found in a military officer with

TOP SECRET

experience of the area andof intelligence work. I am having a search made for suitable candidates.

I would be very glad to know what you think of this idea. I appreciate that a good deal of detailed administrative work will be required to put it into practical working form but I do not think that this need take very long once we have decided upon the need.

Oneother point in the counter subversion field came up in the course of my visit, concerning the increase in the power of the local radio station. It is, I believe, vital that we should be in a position to compete with Sana'a and Cairo for an audience over a wider area; to be able at least to rebut effectively their charges and, if possible, to take the initiative. I understand that the radio engineer who has been surveying the needs on the spot ~~is about to~~ has now come home to report, ~~if he has not already done so~~.

I gather that a sum of at least £130,000 is likely to be needed to enlarge the station. I would certainly be prepared strongly to support any approach which may have to be made to the Treasury ~~for additional funds~~ about this. ~~It may be, however,~~ the project could be financed from counter-subversion funds on the ground that it is important to our general interests in the Arabian Peninsula.

I gather that it may be desirable to find this from Colonial Development and Welfare funds

I am sending a copy of this minute to the Foreign Secretary.

SECRET

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

File Aden 23

Col Wad RAF.

AMENDED COPY (See footnote)*

FROM ADEN (Sir K. Trevaskis)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 15th January, 1964.
R. 15th " " 13.40 hrs.
(Via Air Ministry)

IMMEDIATE
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No. 45

L.I.C. Aden Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 368 for period 8th to noon 14th January, 1964.

Begins.

Aden

(1) Assessment. Although this week has been calmer and without incident, and release of five more detainees and return of remainder to Aden has done something to reduce tension, general atmosphere of disquiet and uncertainty persists.

(2). Events. Conservative M.P. William Yates arrived on 9th at invitation of P.S.P.; Labour Member Austen Albu has paid brief visit at invitation of Federal Government; and on 12th three more Conservatives, Sir Peter Agnew, Patrick Wall and Victor Goodhew, came also as guests of Federal Government. All their activities have so far passed off quietly. Yates apparently intends, on his return to London, to raise in Commons question of conditions in Aden Prison.

(3) Further insubordination by schoolboys led to closing of certain schools. Eight boys were bound over for one year for demonstrating and 21 Protectorate pupils were rusticated. There have since been no more incidents and other schools are functioning normally. (See paragraph 5 of Summary No.367).

(4) Remaining women in mosque returned home on 10th after being informed that some detainees had been released and rest returned to Aden area. (See paragraph 5 of Summary No. 367.)

(5) Further confirmation of UAR-Yemeni support for PSP/ATUC here has been provided by arrest on 12th under emergency regulations of postal operator whilst attempting to cash draft for £2,800 at Yemeni merchant's office. Draft had been sent by Hasan al Amri, Yemeni Vice-President to (corrupt group ?mother or brother) of ATUC President, Ali Husain Quadhi.

(6) There have been some further leaflets, one of which announced formation of new political front consisting of ATUC, PSP, "Arab Nationalists Movement" and "National Association for Liberation of South Yemen". (See also paragraph 6 of Summary No. 367.)

/(7)

(7) Cairo Radio's "Voice of the Arabs" propaganda during the week was notable for sustained attacks on Chief Minister, Zain Baharun. Chief commentator Ahmad Said said (corrupt groups ?state of war existed) in Aden area and asked whether Baharun was willing to continue serving Britain against his compatriots, brothers and relatives who were being killed by it. He demanded resignations of Baharun and other Ministers, whom he likened to Nuri Said. Cairo also broadcast statement by Muhammad Salim Bassendwa of PSP, that Nasser had assured him that UAR was keeping all its resources at disposal of Arab people in South in their fight against colonialism: and resolutions of International Committee for Supporting the People and Workers of Aden calling for intervention in Aden by U.N. and world labour organisations and despatch of fact-finding commission. Sana Radio quoted Field-Marshal Abdul Hakim Amr as telling Yemeni tribal leaders that rebellion in south was result of Republican victory, and made personal attack on Federal Minister of Internal Security, Sultan Salihu Husain al Audhali, for military operations against Radfan dissidents.

Western Protectorate

*(9) Assessment. While Protectorate-Yemen frontier remained generally quiet, Sana Radio has continued hostile propaganda and Republicans are again making some money available in border areas for part payment of troops and Protectorate dissidents. Within Protectorate, minor incidents and operation in Radfan have continued, and reports of dissidents in Qataba area intending to create incidents in general Dhala area continue to be received. No significant developments in Liberation Front or in Egyptian intentions towards south; but threat of Egyptian encouraged dissident activity within federation persists.

(10) Frontier areas. Beihan sector remained quiet with exception one minor incident: Kazimi dissidents withdrawn to Harib from Darb Ahl Abu Tuhaif and replaced by Republican troops. Rabizi dissidents based in Yemen apparently again moving freely in Geknerawadi Markha area. On Audhali sector, demonstrations in Baidha followed announcement that Republicans intended to replace Shafai officers, civil and military, with Zaidis. On Dhala sector, Republicans in Qataba watching events in Radfan closely, but appear unlikely to release significant assistance to dissidents unless latter prove more successful against current operations. Protectorate dissidents in Qataba apparently anxious to extend dissident activity in general Dhala area.

(11) Within Protectorate-Federation. (For Radfan see following paragraph.) Elsewhere minor incidents have continued, and that at Habban on 10th/11th involving Aulaqis of Shaikhdom and Wahidis may result in reprisals. In Wahidi State some anti-State elements recently returned from Yemen have come to notice. Fadhli Sultan expected to visit Cairo before returning Aden.

/(12)

(12) Radfan. Up to 13th, operations in Radfan continued satisfactorily and with only minor opposition. Of twelve wanted dissident Radfanis, however, only one has surrendered, a second submitted guarantees and third is said to be on way in. Four others are believed to have gone to Yafa, two are in Yemen and three remain in situ. On 13th, FRA engaged village known to be harbouring two of these and operation continued 14th. Possibility of Yafais going to assistance of Radfanis has receded somewhat, and Republicans in Qataba seem unlikely to release significant assistance unless dissidents prove more successful. Majority of tribes now coming to terms with Government, and work on opening up Rabwa Pass Road continues satisfactorily. Qataibi deserter from FRA reported last week has returned to duty.

Eastern Protectorate

(13) Assessment. Week has been marked by sympathy among younger elements, manifest in Mukalla, latent in Kathiri State, for PSP/ATUC detainees in Aden. May be exacerbated by recent deportations to EAP, and anti-Federation feelings may evolve.

(14) Events. Qu'aiti State Council set up working committee to examine draft Constitution and make proposals for its implementation, amendment, or redrafting.

(15) In Mukalla, strike of schoolboys and girls on 4th to 6th was supported on 7th by taxi-drivers, who were dissuaded from demonstration. Schools in Shihr came out for two hours on 4th. Leaflets posted secretly in Suq attacked British and local regime and supported strikers' protest and Nasserism in name of Yemen Revolutionary Youth. Authorship not yet determined but Aden instigation suspected. Adult public quiet but feeling evident. Police hampered by Qu'aiti Government's reluctance to deal firmly with demonstrations.

(16) Deportation by Federation to Hadhramaut of Husain Salim Baraba on 8th may have effect on Hadhrami political scene. He is senior PSP member, leader of BP trade union, rabidly anti-British and will now have useful grievance. Followed by deportations of 28 Hadhrami schoolboys from Federation for striking with their Adeni associates, this may provoke anti-Federation press comment, so far insignificant.

(17) There were no strikes in Kathiri schools but Acting Deputy State Secretary, Sayid Ali bin Sumait, is allegedly attempting to replace pro-British Director of Education, Sayid Ali bin Shaikh Bal Faqih, by Sayid Ahmad bin Zain Bal Faqih, one of the signatories of "youth of Hadhramaut" telegram to High Commissioner referred to in paragraph 15 of Summary No. 367.

(18) New Qu'aiti/Sa'udi agreement reached for two-year truce from 29th January between Dahm (Sa'udi) and Kurub and Sai'ar (Qu'aiti). One section of Dahm only still requires to conclude negotiations.

/(19)

(19) Mahra remained quiet.

(20) Please pass saving to Jeddah.

Ends.

*(Confirmed no text omitted. Paragraphs originally received incorrectly numbered.)

(Copies sent to Foreign Office Outward Bag Room for repetition to Jeddah)

Aden Intelligence External Distribution

TOP SECRET

DIRECTORATE
OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 20 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE | 300

COPY NO 72

CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF
FIRST SEA LORD
C.I.G.S.
C.A.S.

Copy to: Mr. G.G. Arthur, Foreign Office
Hon. A.P. Cumming-Bruce, Colonial Office
A.C.D.S. (Signals)

REFERENCE: COS.1095/13/1/64

JAMMING OPERATIONS IN ADEN

At your meeting[1] on Tuesday, 7th January, 1964, you instructed the Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Signals) to give the Colonial Office advice on the technical problems of jamming. At Annex is a note prepared by ACDS (Signals) on jamming in Aden.

2. In accordance with the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Staff, I will show this note as relevant to your discussion on Subversion in Aden at your meeting on Tuesday, 14th January, 1964.

J.K. WATKINS

Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1.

13th January, 1964.

[1] COS.1st Meeting/64, Minute 3A.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

ANNEX TO COS.1095/13/1/64

NOTE BY THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF (SIGNALS) ON JAMMING OPERATIONS IN ADEN

At your meeting[/] on Tuesday, 7th January, 1964, you asked ACDS (Signals) to offer technical advice on possible jamming operations against radio SANA and CAIRO. The local Defence Signal Board in Aden has been asked for certain information to assist in this study and a reply is expected by 16th January, 1964.

2. It is assumed that a decision will be needed at the highest Ministerial level before mounting a jamming operation and it is understood that the matter will be considered by the Inter-departmental Committee on Jamming Policy as soon as the relevant facts, including the reply from Aden, are available.

3. In the meantime, a preliminary investigation indicates that:-

(a) It is technically feasible to mount a jamming operation.

(b) To be thoroughly effective, the jamming must be properly controlled requiring not only jamming transmitters, but also well-equipped monitor positions with competent Arab speaking linguists.

(c) Although a limited number of RAF transmitters in Aden might be made available for jamming operations, subject to their withdrawal to meet operational needs, insufficient are available to cover all known frequencies used by these two radio stations.

(d) Additional military transmitters could only be obtained by diverting them from the modernisation programmes of the Service networks. This would not only be a retrograde step, but would also mean that suitable engineering technicians would have to be redeployed to ADEN - with resulting manning difficulties elsewhere.

(e) Any jamming operation would cause an unknown degree of interference to existing friendly communication services in the ADEN area, and might also result in jamming reprisals - which in turn would cause embarrassment and technical difficulties in the services affected.

(f) A considerable financial and personnel bill would have to be met.

3. The preliminary conclusions is that mounting an effective jamming effort in ADEN would have adverse repercussions on our own military communications.

[/] COS.1st Meeting/63, Minute 3A.

TOP SECRET

FILE 300

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EXTRACT FROM

PART I to COS.1st Meeting/64

9-1-64.

3. ADEN

TOP SECRET

THE COMMITTEE had before them a Secretary's Minute[1] covering a number of points on Aden.

A. The Threat to Aden

TOP SECRET

JIC (63) 80 (Final)

SIR BERNARD BURROWS (Foreign Office), said that the JIC report on the Threat to Aden had three main conclusions. First, that there was no serious external military threat to Aden. Secondly, the growth of arab nationalism in the Middle East as a whole would have an important influence on the Federation and in particular in Aden itself. Thirdly, the Yemen Republic would continue to try to undermine the authority of the Federal regime and the United Arab Republic would continue its policy of propaganda against Aden and political support for the People's Socialist Party and tribal dissidents. On the question of whether the recent bomb outrage was the first step in a deliberate policy of direct instigation of subversion by the United Arab Republic against the Federation opinions were divided. Some people thought that it was United Arab Republic policy and others were of the view that there was no deliberate policy but that such incidents were the result of general but unco-ordinated hostility.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(a) B.B.C. Arabic overseas broadcasts were received in Aden and in addition there was a local Aden broadcasting station. The local station could not be heard throughout the whole of the Federation or in the Yemen. The B.B.C. and the Aden broadcasting authorities were discussing what type of transmitter was needed to effect a better coverage but there was a shortage of money to meet this requirement. The Colonial Office were considering an approach to the Foreign Office to seek a grant for the cost of providing a more powerful transmitter from counter-subversion funds.

(b) No recent action had been taken to jam either radio Sana or radio Cairo. The possibility was, however, being investigaged but technical problems had been encountered because of the power and number of transmitters available in Cairo. The Colonial Office would welcome Service advice on the technical problems.

(c) Intelligence coverage was provided in the Federation by Field Intelligence Officers, who were stationed in a number of places throughout the area and who reported to the High Commissioner. In addition, the Commissioner had a Special Branch Officer on his staff.

[1] COS.1028/6/1/64

(d) The High Commissioner in Aden would be visiting the United Kingdom late in January or early February for consultations with the Colonial Office. The Committee wished to invite the High Commissioner to attend a convenient meeting. The Colonial Office representative undertook to convey this invitation to the High Commissioner.

(e) If at a subsequent meeting the Committee wished to discuss measures to counter subversion in Aden and the Federation the Foreign Office would wish the Chairman of the Counter-Subversion Committee to attend.

Summing up LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that the main threat to the Federation was from subversion and he was of the opinion that every effort should be made to counter this threat. The effort involved both financially and in personnel would be extremely small compared with the amount that we were spending on keeping our base in Aden. In view of the importance of this matter he wished to inform the Minister of Defence of the problem and to seek his support for any measures considered necessary to counter the threat. He proposed that they should discuss the matter again at their meeting on Tuesday, 14th January, 1964, and he invited the Colonial Office to prepare a Note, giving the problems and possible ways of meeting them, for circulation before and consideration at their meeting. It would be advantegeous if the Chairman of the Counter-Subversion Committee could also attend this meeting.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(1) Agreed with the remarks of the Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(2) Invited the Colonial Office to forward a Note on the problems of subversion in Aden and possible ways of meeting it for circulation before their next meeting.

(3) Took note that the Colonial Office would take action as at (d) above.

(4) Instructed the Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Signals) to take action as in (b) above.

(5) Instructed the Secretary to include the problem of subversion in Aden and the Federation in the agenda for their meeting on Tuesday, 14th January, 1964.

(6) Took note that the Foreign Office would take action as at (c) above.

B. Rules of Engagement for Aircraft SECRET

LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that the Commander-in-Chief Middle East had requested on the 7th December, 1963* authority to engage Yemen based aircraft when flying over Aden terriroty on armed reconnaissance. An interim reply had been made on 20th December* but the matter was still under consideration by the political departments. Although the political interest in this matter was predominant, it was a subject of considerable concern from the military aspect, and the Committee would wish to support the Commander-in-Chief's request.

SIR CHARLES ELWORTHY said that it might assist the political departments if the Air Ministry were to produce a note suggesting the lines along which some revision of the present Rules of Engagement might be made. It was not proposed that flag showing flights by our own aircraft over Yemeni territory should be authorised or that the Commander-in-Chief should be given carte blanche to authorise attacks on all aircraft making incursions over the Yemen border. In his view, however, the Commander-in-Chief should have authority to order attacks on incursions in dpeth by offensively armed aircraft; this would not include Transport aircraft.

MR. ROBERTS (Colonial Office) said that in the Colonial Office view the situation did not yet justify a change in the Rules of Engagement. There had been no incursion in the last three weeks, and it seemed likely that the majority of incursions were not deliberate but due to faulty navigation.

MR. BURLACE (Defence Secretariat) said that the Foreign Secretary was known to be opposed to any change in the Rules of Engagement for aircraft which might lead to a further deterioration in our relations with the Yemen.

In discussion the following points were made:-

(f) A wider authority to engage potentially hostile aircraft had been granted to the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, than had been given to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and the Air Ministry paper should compare the powers of the two Commanders-in-Chief in this respect. There were strong grounds for the Commander-in-Chief Middle East's authority being brought into line with that of the Commander-in-Chief, Far East.

(g) The security of the Aden base was a matter of vital military concern. The Committee had already agreed that the military threat to the base was negligable, but that there was a serious threat from subversion. One of the most important considerations in countering subversion was the retention of the support of the Federal Rulers. It was clear, however, that our repeated failures to act decisively against incursions by Yemini based aircraft was causing the Rulers to have doubts about our ultimate intentions in the conflict with the Yemen.

* MIDCOS 131
/ COSMID 155

Summing up LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that it was the view of the Committee that, because of their vital interest in the security of the Aden base, their views should be represented to Ministers. Although political considerations must weigh heavily in the decision on any proposed change to the Rules of Engagement, military and political factors were inextricably interwoven in Aden. The Air Ministry should therefore produce for clearance out of Committee a note on the lines proposed by the Chief of the Air Staff. He would then forward the note to the Minister.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(7) Agreed with the remarks of the Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(8) Invited the Air Ministry to prepare a note proposing changes to the Rules of Engagement for aircraft, for clearance out of Committee.

C. FRA Stores Depot

TOP SECRET

LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that on the 7th November, 1963≠ the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East had reported that four Arab Commanding Officers of the FRA would be appointed between August, 1964, and April, 1965, but that exercise of effective command by them was entirely dependent upon the introduction of a simplified system of administration. An essential feature of this simplified administration was the introduction of a separate FRA stores organisation, which entailed the construction of a new stores depot. The financing of this stores depot had, however, run into difficulties and approval for its construction had still not been given. The Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, had raised the matter again on 31st December*, and the Committee would wish to hear what progress had been made in securing financial approval for the project.

MR ROBERTS (Colonial Office) said that the difficulties had arisen over the Treasury's requirements for details of recurrent expenditure which would result from the establishment of a separate FRA stores organisation. Consequently, the High Commissioner in Aden had been asked to supply further details. As soon as these were received the matter would be taken up again with the Treasury as a matter of urgency.

SIR RICHARD HULL said that the War Office would be in a better position than the High Commissioner to provide the information required by the Treasury. It appeared at present, however, that the Treasury requirements necessitated the production of a detailed estimate of the long-term stores backing which would be required. This was a large task which could not be completed quickly. The War Office could, however, supply at once a reasonable estimate of the

≠ MIDCOS 112
* MIDCOS 148

the overall cost of such a backing which would do reasonably accurate. If it was thought likely that the Treasury would accept such an estimate the necessary figures would be made available to the Colonial Office.

In discussion the point was made that delay in introducing the simplified stores organisation must inevitably lead to a delay in the whole process of arabisation of the FRA.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that it was most important to avoid delay in the arabisation programme. He therefore suggested that the Colonial Office should approach the Treasury again with the figures which the War Office would make available. If these were not acceptable, and a decision was consequently further delayed, the Committee would wish to consider taking the matter up with Ministers.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(9) Agreed with the remarks of the Chief of the Defence Staff in his summing up.

(10) Invited the War Office to provide the Colonial Office with an estimate of the recurrent costs entailed in the establishment of the new FRA stores organisation.

(11) Took note that the Colonial Office would make a renewed approach to the Treasury with the figures provided by the War Office.

D. LAA Capability for the FRA — TOP SECRET

(Previous Reference: COS.59th Meeting/63, Minute 1)

SIR RICHARD HULL said that at their meeting on Tuesday, 16th October, 1963, they had agreed/ that the Federal Regular Army should be provided with its own LAA capability. They had agreed that five anti-aircraft platoons should be formed in the FRA, each of four .5 machine guns. This decision had been approved by the Minister of Defence. Subsequently, when visiting Aden in late October, 1963, the Minister of Defence had given instructions@ that four of these .5 LAA guns should be sent to Aden immediately and these guns arrived in Aden on the 2nd November, 1963. He had now been informed that Treasury approval had not been given to equip the FRA with .5 LAA guns because the Treasury were not convinced of the need. He was of the opinion that the Committee's views on the need to provide the FRA with their own LAA capability should be brought to the attention of the Treasury as a matter of urgency.

/ COS.346/63
@ MIDCOS 101

THE COMMITTEE:-

(12) Strongly endorsed the remarks of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

(13) Instructed the Secretary to prepare a minute for the Defence Secretariat to send to the Treasury and the Colonial Office on the need to provide the FRA with a LAA capability.

E. Policy for Dealing with Subversion in the Federation — TOP SECRET

The representative of the Colonial Office made an oral statement on the policy for dealing with an increase of subversion in the Federation.

THE COMMITTEE:-

(14) Strongly endorsed the proposed measures to deal with subversion in the Federation.

F. Summing up

Summing up LORD MOUNTBATTEN said that he would inform the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, of the decision they had taken and the action they had put in hand to obtain decisions on a number of points. The Secretary should prepare a draft letter to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, which should be cleared with the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office before it was despatched.

THE COMMITTEE;-

(15) Instructed the Secretary to take action accordingly.

CONFIDENTIAL

(THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT)

Reference: J.I.C./27/64

COPY NO. 28

20th January, 1964

CABINET

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

SUBVERSION OF THE FEDERATION AND PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH ARABIA BY THE YEMENI REPUBLICANS AND THE U A R

Note by the Secretary

The Chiefs of Staff (C.O.S. 3rd Meeting/64, Part I, Item 6 dated 14th January, 1964) have taken note of the above-quoted report by the Joint Intelligence Committee.

(Signed) J.C.A. ROPER

Cabinet Office, S.W.1.

20th January, 1964

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 20 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
FIN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE 300.

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

20

COPY NO. 19

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 20 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE 350

SPECIAL CIRCULATION

FIRST SEA LORD
C.I.G.S.
C.A.S.

Copy to: Chief of the Defence Staff
Mr. G.G. Arthur, Foreign Office
Mr. J.D. Higham, Colonial Office
Head of DS 11, Ministry of Defence

REFERENCE: COS.1089/13/1/64

ADEN

At your meeting[/] on Tuesday, 7th January, 1964, the Chief of the Defence Staff said that he would inform the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, of the decisions you had taken and the action you had put in hand to obtain decisions on a number of points.

2. At Annex is an extract of the letter that the Chief of the Defence Staff has sent to the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East. Before dispatch the letter was agreed with the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office.

3. On the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Staff, I will show this minute as relevant to your discussion on Subversion in Aden at your meeting on 14th January, 1964.

J.K. WATKINS

Secretary
Chiefs of Staff Committee

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1.

13th January, 1964.

/ COS.1st Meeting/64, Minute 3E.

TOP SECRET

ANNEX TO COS. 1089/13/1/64

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MIDDLE EAST

At our meeting on 7th January we had a long discussion on Aden with representatives of the Foreign Office and Colonial Office present. We covered the following points:-

(a) The Threat to Aden (JIC(63)80 (Final)).

(b) Rules of Engagement for aircraft (MIDCOS 131).

(c) The FRA Stores Depot (MIDCOS 112 and MIDCOS 148).

(d) LAA Capability for the FRA (COS 346/63).

(e) Measure to Counter subversion (MIDCOS 146).

There is general agreement that the main threat to Aden is subversion and that we must attach the utmost importance to counter subversion measures. Two instances of these were briefly touched on. We were informed that the Colonial Office would be seeking to establish (through the inter-departmental committee on Jamming Policy) whether jamming Cairo and Sana radios would be technically practicable and if so, and if it were undertaken, what repercussions might be expected. If it were then thought desirable to pursue the idea, proposals would have to be submitted to the Prime Minister, through the Foreign Secretary. Meanwhile, I understand, the High Commissioner has been asked for certain technical information - about listening hours and so on - and for confirmation that he is in favour of jamming if it is decided to be practicable and politically desirable. We have agreed that the Services should give all the help they can over the technical problems of jamming. We were also told that, as the High Commissioner is of course aware, it is hoped to resolve technical problems of how to improve the coverage of Aden Radio in consultation with the B.B.C. I am strongly of the opinion that we must intensify all our efforts to counter subversion. The effort involved, both financially and in personnel, is extremely small in comparison with the vast sums that we spend on maintaining the base in Aden. We agreed to discuss the problems of subversion more fully at our next meeting on Tuesday, 14th January, 1964 in consultation with the Colonial Office. I then intend to seek the assistance of the Minister of Defence to make certain that these measures are given every support, but of course anything requiring action inside the Yemen will have to be carefully considered and submitted to the Foreign Secretary.

Rules of Engagement for Aircraft. The Aden proposals hung fire for some time while under Ministerial consideration. Although we do not favour flag showing flights over Yemen territory, we do feel that there are certain ways in which the rules of engagement could be strengthened. I have asked the Air Ministry to prepare a note on this matter which after discussion at our next meeting, I intend to forward to the Minister of Defence with the aim of getting your present

authority increased. The views of the Political departments will, however, have to be considered before any final decision is taken.

Stores Depot for the FRA. This has not been dealt with as expeditiously as we all would have wished since there have been difficulties over providing the basic estimate of the cost of stocking the depot. C.I.G.S. has said that he can straight away let the Colonial Office and the Treasury have a reasonable approximation of costs which may enable them to make an early decision on this matter. I hope this will result in an early answer.

LAA Capability for the FRA. Approval for the provision of five LAA Platoons for the FRA has not been given because the Treasury were not convinced of the need. There may have been some misunderstanding as we had gone on record as stating the need for the FRA to have their own LAA capability. Furthermore the Minister of Defence had given his approval to the proposed measures. The Colonial Office have returned to the charge, as a matter of urgency.

Measures to Counter Subversion. I have already mentioned this in paragraph 2, but we dealt with this again as a separate item so as to discuss the High Commissioner's telegrams 488, 489, 490 and 491. No record was made of this part of the discussion. The position on the measures is as follows:-

(a) Operation STIRRUP and BANGLE. The Colonial Office informed us that the proposals were currently being discussed between Ministers.

(b) Operation EGGSHELL. The High Commissioner has been given blanket authority for this until further notice subject to review in six months' time.

(c) A grant of £100,000 for bolstering up friendly tribes. The High Commissioner has been given authority to spend £50,000 for this purpose and a letter is being sent to him about the remaining £50,000.

(d) A further grant of £50,000 to the Federal Government to offset the expense necessary in implementing various measures under the State of emergency. This is a civil matter and the Colonial Office are in telegraphic correspondence with the High Commissioner regarding it.

We have asked the Colonial Office to invite the High Commissioner to meet the Chiefs of Staff when he returns to the United Kingdom for consultations either later this month or early February.

I fully realise the problems you are up against in Aden at the present time and I can assure you that we will do our best to obtain agreement to the vital measures necessary to counter subversion and maintain our position in the area.

(19)

CABINET DOCUMENT

REFERENCE ..... JIC/27/64 .....

DATE ..... 10 Jan 64 .....

REMOVED AND DESTROYED.

FOR COMPLETE SERIES SEE CAB (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

SIGNED ..... R.H. Morris ..... DATE ..... 20 Feb 89 .....

17

CABINET DOCUMENT

REFERENCE ..... JIC (63) 80 (Final) .....

DATE ..... 3 Jan 64 .....

REMOVED AND DESTROYED.

FOR COMPLETE SERIES SEE CAB (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

SIGNED ..... R.H. Jones ..... DATE ..... 20 Feb 64 .....

U.S. (G) (RR)

15

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

STOREY'S GATE, LONDON, SW1

D.D.F.P.(O)(P)(C)

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 15 JAN 1964
SECRETARY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
RAN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE Aden 300.

TOP SECRET

NOTE OF A MEETING BETWEEN
THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND H.E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR ADEN AND THE SOUTH ARABIA FEDERATION
ON 3 JANUARY 1964

On 3rd January 1964 at Aden the Minister, supported by V.C.D.S., U.S.(G) (for part of the meeting), U.S.(Pol), P.S. to Minister and M.A. to V.C.D.S., had a discussion with H.E. The High Commissioner for Aden and the South Arabia Federation who was accompanied by Commander-in-Chief Middle East, Mr. Oates and Mr. Bailey.

2. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER said that he had had a brief talk with the Minister the previous evening and that they were agreed upon the need for a senior officer who could not only keep a general eye on the collation, assessment, and distribution of both political and military intelligence, but could brood over items of Intelligence, assess their significance and make constructive and authoritative recommendations on action to be taken. THE MINISTER said that he had just discussed this question with the Commander-in-Chief and the Commander Federal Republic Army. The latter had suggested that Brigadier Michael Strickland was admirably fitted by ability and by experience for this kind of appointment. The intention would be that he would pass information to both the political and military authorities with interpretative comment and suggestions as to action. He believed that the provision of good Intelligence and the planning of "cold war" operations were the real way of getting to grips with the tasks which the Middle East Command existed to fulfil. On his return to London he would discuss these matters with the Colonial Secretary.

3. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER welcomed the Minister's undertaking to pursue this question with the Colonial Secretary. In answer to a question from V.C.D.S. he said that he would not rule out a man who possessed a good Intelligence background but lacked knowledge of the Arab world. Such a man would, however, be considerably handicapped. It would be necessary for him to have constant contacts with Federal Rulers and the F.R.A., and a non-Arabist would inevitably take some time to acquire the requisite knowledge of the Arab world and the Arabic language.

4. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER said that there had been a shooting incident the evening before in which five members of the People's Socialist Party had been shot up at Khormaksar, but no one had been seriously hurt. Following the recent hand grenade incident there were still about 40 individuals from Aden locked up, and 43 from other States of the Federation. The bombardment of

propaganda from Sana and Cairo continued and there had been a number of minor incidents. In reply to a question from the Minister he said that he had no doubt that the campaign was inspired from the Yemen and in a broad sense planned from there, although perhaps not very systematically.

5. THE MINISTER asked whether the situation vis-a-vis the Yemen could best be tackled by internal operations or by activity across the frontier. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER said that it had been proved in 1954-56 that internal operations had certain disadvantages. In the first place one could not be successful without being ruthless and then one was accused in the United Nations of brutality. In the second place there was a limit to the extent to which one could use Arab troops of the F.R.A. against other Arabs, particularly in view of the constant flow of propaganda from Arabic centres. In 1955 there had been about 500 desertions and a virtual collapse of morale in the Aden Protectorate Levies. Thirdly, the infliction of casualties upon tribesmen on one's own side of the frontier left rather a nasty taste.

6. After internal operations had failed to stamp out trouble in 1954/56 we had resorted to retaliation in kind across the Yemen border and this had been successful. The important thing was not to conduct activities with one's own forces but to get the Arab Rulers on one's own side of the frontier to carry out or contrive retaliatory activies; they would be likely in any event to organise reprisals across the border but it was possible to furnish them more extensively with the wherewithal to do so, and thereby to have some chance of restricting them to activities which were essentially retaliatory. Furthermore, action of this kind was less likely to provoke criticism in the United Nations since a Yemeni government would be unwilling to draw attention to internal trouble within its own borders. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER reminded the Minister that he had recently sent a series of telegrams to the Colonial Office (Aden telegrams Nos. 488-491 inclusive) dealing with this general subject and making certain specific proposals. In answer to a question from V.C.D.S. he said that activities of this kind would be unlikely to obviate completely the need for internal operations such as Operation NUTCRACKER but he was convinced that it would reduce the frequency of the need for them.

7. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER stressed that, if these proposals were not accepted, the situation throughout the Federation could further deteriorate, with a general loss of confidence not only between the tribes and their Rulers but also between the Rulers and ourselves. The Commander-in-Chief said that this could lead to requests for reinforcements for Middle East Command. THE MINISTER said that he was aware that there was some doubt in London of the advisability of operations of the kind which the High Commissioner proposed, but he felt that it had perhaps not been sufficiently emphasised that it would be other people who would be doing the dirty work on our behalf. The Rulers on our side of the frontier could be relied upon either to take the necessary action or to get it taken by dissident Yemenis. THE MINISTER undertook to discuss the High Commissioner's suggestions with his

Cabinet colleagues and in doing this he would explain to them the means which the High Commissioner had in mind for the execution of these operations.

8. U.S.(Pol) said that he had understood in London that Colonial Office approval was likely to be forthcoming for the High Commissioner's proposals in respect of the provision of rifles as well as the disbursement of cash to keep friendly Rulers well disposed to us.

9. Mr. Ashworth, the High Commissioner's Information Adviser, then joined the meeting. He said that a request had been put forward for £120,000 to be spent on increasing the strength of the transmissions available for broadcasting and providing adequate buildings for the broadcasting installations. He also hoped to bring into existence a Federal Broadcasting Board on which H.M.G. and the Services would be represented and which would be concerned with the development of television as well as sound broadcasts.

10. U.S.(G) said that the Colonial Office still had certain technical problems to sort out with the B.B.C. regarding the project for increasing the strength of the transmissions from Aden. Hence, they did not yet know precisely how much money would be required. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER said that the Federation's allocation from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was already fully booked for agriculture and other projects, but they hoped that it might be possible to obtain a grant from the Central Development Welfare fund. This project was more in the interests of H.M.G. than of the Federal Government itself. THE MINISTER said that he would support the project for increasing the strength of the radio transmissions from Aden. He regarded this as a vital instrument for countering the stream of propaganda that came from Sana and Cairo.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1.
9th January, 1964.

CIRCULATION:

C.D.S.	(1)
Sec.	(1)
U.S.(G)	(1)
U.S.(Pol)	(1)
P.S./F.S.	(1)
Col. Sec.	(1)

U.S.(G)

14

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

STOREY'S GATE, LONDON, SW1

D.D.F.P. (O.F.C.)

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANNING
DATE 15 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION — RN / ARMY / RAF
CLERK
FILE 300

TOP SECRET

NOTE OF A RESTRICTED MEETING BETWEEN MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND C.-IN-C. MIDDLE EAST ON 3 JANUARY 1964

On 3rd January 1964 at Aden the Minister, accompanied by V.C.D.S., U.S.(G), U.S.(POL) and Private Secretary to the Minister, had a discussion with Commander-in-Chief Middle East and Commander Federal Republic Army on certain Intelligence questions.

2. THE MINISTER said that a distinction could be drawn between the dissemination and presentation of information on the one hand and the gathering and analysis of Intelligence on the other. The High Commissioner had now been provided with an Information Adviser and he understood that the situation on this front was now fairly satisfactory although he would later that morning be having a discussion with the High Commissioner. He was aware, however, that both the High Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief were concerned about the Intelligence arrangements. It was not so much that there was a lack of Intelligence as that there was no one able effectively to assess the significance of Intelligence items and to propose remedial action to deal with the potential critical situations. What should be done and who was to do it? He had talked to the High Commissioner who thought that the Commander F.R.A. might himself be eminently suited for appointment as a Director of Intelligence Operations of the kind that he had in mind. It was most desirable to have a man with an extensive knowledge of the Arab world even though not necessarily of South Arabia. Intelligence was the spearhead of the cold war and the Minister thought it vital not to under-rate its importance.

3. THE COMMANDER FEDERAL REPUBLIC ARMY said that he had no idea what his own future might be, but that in his opinion a very good man for the sort of assignment the Minister had in mind would be Brigadier Michael Strickland who had extensive knowledge of the Arab world and experince in military intelligence. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF endorsed the Commander F.R.A's assessment of Brigadier Strickland. THE COMMANDER F.R.A. said that a second choice might be Brigadier R. C. Lempriere-Robin, the present Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, who had formerly served in Jordan. He recalled that Mr. Morton of the Colonial Office had done a useful job in January 1962 in visiting Aden and pulling some of the (Security) Intelligence services together, but he entirely agreed with the Minister that there was a great need for a permanent appointment of the kind that the Minister had outlined. The holder of this appointment could perhaps have a dual responsibility to the High Commissioner

and the Commander-in-Chief; there were precedents from Malaya for this kind of arrangement. It would also be necessary to strengthen the supporting resources for the collation and analysis of Intelligence.

4. THE MINISTER thanked the Commander-in-Chief and the Commander Federal Republic Army for their advice and said that upon his return to London he would pursue these questions with the Colonial Secretary.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, S.W.1.
9th January, 1964.

CIRCULATION:

C.D.S.	(1)
Sec.	(1)
U.S.(G)	(1)
U.S.(Pol)	(1)
P.S./F.S.	(1)
Col. Sec.	(1)

From : Col. H.N.H. Wild O.B.E.

13

Directorate of Forward Plans,
Ministry of Defence,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James' Park,
S.W.1.

Ref: DFP 300

January 3rd. 1964

Dear

Many thanks for your 2555/2/CA dated 18th. December 1963 only just received.

By now, whatever business was conducted with the Minister will be over. Drew was fully briefed and Thorneycroft left here much interested in matters on our side of the house. Any plans I may have for the futuremust await the party's return, therefore I should not in any event come out to you before February. I have written to Ryan letting him know the same thing and have suggested to him that if I do come out I shall leave out Nairobi and that he should join us in Aden for a couple of days. From all points of view I think this would be preferable and might be more valuable for us to be together for a short while. Perhaps you would let me know what, if anything, resulted from the Minister's very brief visit.

It goes without saying that I would be delighted to accept your kind offer to stay. I avoid hotels abroad like the plague and there is nothing like the homely touch, especially when overseas. A cocktail party ('on the house') would be an excellent idea.

There seem to be eruptions all over the place at the moment, not least in your parish. Tony Ashworth should not be short of work. I am quite certain thqt a swing of emphasis to the 'white' is needed, althoug there is ample scope for the other - I would expect Tony to be a success He appeared to leave here with the right ideas and a full consciousness of the difficulties, especially personality-wise.

Best wishes to you both for 1964, am looking forward to seeing you whenever that may be.

Lt.Col. H.W.B.Hancock, M.C.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs)
Headquarters,
Middle East Command.
B.F.P.O. 69

File 300

SSA

TOP SECRET

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO the S of S for the COLONIES

FROM ADEN (Sir. K. Trevaskis)

Simplex

D. 24th December, 1963.
R. 24th " " 12.40 hours.

IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No.488

Threat from the Yemen.

On the 6th November, 1962, my predecessor forwarded with his full support and that of the then Commander in Chief, the W.A.P. Security Committee Paper dealing with the threat from the Yemen. On the 14th October, 1963, I reminded you of my predecessor's recommendations, advised you that the threat was still in being, and, having regard to the fact that little or no action had been taken in respect of my predecessor's recommendations, warned you that further delay in coming to a decision might have the gravest possible consequences. In our view here the threat is now materialising and accordingly I would be grateful to know without further delay what H.M.G.'s attitude is to the recommendations I and my predecessor have made.

2. In the present circumstances three of the recommendations included in the W.A.P. Security Committee Paper have now taken on an aspect of great urgency and whatever else may be decided by H.M.G. I must ask that they be approved immediately. I deal with them separately in my immediately following telegrams.

Distribution:-

P.S. to S. of S.
Mr. Nigel Fisher
Sir J. Martin
Mr. C.G. Eastwood
Mr. J.D. Higham
Mr. C.S. Roberts
Mr. W.H. Formoy
Mr. R.F.A. Shegog
Mr. D.W. Russell

Foreign Office	-	P.S. to Foreign Secretary
" "	-	Mr. R.S. Crawford
" "	-	Mr. Brenchley
Ministry of Defence	-	P.S. to Minister
" " "	-	Mr. C.W. Wright
" " "	-	Mr. F.J. Stephens
" " "	-	C.D.S.
War Office	-	M.I.5
" "	-	M.I.6

S E C R E T

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO the S of S for the COLONIES

55B

FROM ADEN (Sir K. Trevaskis)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 24th December, 1963.
R. 24th " " 23.30 hrs.
(via Air Ministry)

PRIORITY
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No. 491

Federal Emergency Expenditure.

The Federal Government is being put to considerable expense by the need to implement the various measures required under the state of emergency. It was recommended in the THREAT Paper that in such circumstances the Federation ought to have funds at its immediate disposal for a variety of unforeseeable requirements. The present block grant system, which is related strictly to minimum needs, does not provide adequate room for manoeuvre, and the effectiveness of the measures which the Supreme Council is taking should not be jeopardised by their disinclination to frustrate other necessary projects to which they are already committed by diverting funds from the latter to the former.

2. I therefore strongly recommend that a further £50,000 should at once be placed at the disposal of the Federation for spending on emergency measures which are quite as much in H.M.G.'s interests as their own.

~~SECRET~~ UK EYES ONLY

9

12

From: Lt Colonel H.W.B.Hancock,MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
Headquarters,
Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69.

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 2 JAN 1964 | INTIS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | A.MY | RAF
CLERK
FILE

Ref: 2555/2/CA

18 December 63

Dear Colonel,

Now that I have arrived back in Aden I am writing to thank you very much for your splendid hospitality whilst I was in London.

We are going ahead with the brief for the Minister and I am enclosing the first draft to keep you in the picture. I cannot believe that it will be substantially altered.

I am glad to say that everyone has agreed here that Tony Ashworth should start off as a white man and I am sure that he will make a most valuable contribution in this field, more especially as Donald Foster, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Information, is likely to be hors-de-combat for some time.

The situation seems pretty normal here, except from the information point of view. The Press are scratching around for dirt as usual but Don. Scott-Reid has been of invaluable assistance to Laurie Hobson in handling them.

Please give me as much notice as you can of your impending visit. I thought it might be a good idea to have a cocktail party, which would give you an opportunity of meeting some of the chaps who operate "FLAVIA". As you may know, Hotels here are expensive and uncomfortable, so if you have not made arrangements to stay with anyone else we would be delighted to put you up.

Yours,

Peter Hancock

Colonel H.N.H. Wild, OBE.,
Ministry of Defence,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St.James's Park.
LONDON. S.W. 1.

~~SECRET~~ – UK EYES ONLY

10

SECRET

SECRET

UK EYES ONLY

UK EYES ONLY

LOOSE MINUTE

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 2 JAN 1964
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION — RN / ARMY / RAF
CLERK
FILE

ADEN 4494

8556/1A/CA

20 Dec 63

To 235/2

Chief of Staff

COMMUNITY RELATIONS - C-IN-C's BRIEF FOR MINISTER OF DEFENCE

In accordance with your instructions, I attach at Annex a further draft of the notes for the C-in-C in connection with the Minister of Defence's brief visit on 2nd January 1964.

2. The figures given are inevitably very approximate, this applies particularly to medical cover, although ADMS, DPMO and RE (Works) were consulted.

Lt Col
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs)
(H.W.D.HANCOCK)

SEE ALSO FILE 215

UK EYES ONLY

UK EYES ONLY

SECRET

SECRET

SEE ENC 33 FILE DFP FOR FINAL COPY AND FURTHER ACTION

SECRET

UK EYES ONLY

Annex to 2556/1A/CA

dated 20 Dec 63

COUNTER SUBVERSION IN ADEN

Introduction

1. At the request of the Minister of Defence, I have examined the advantages of extending, on a modest scale, our present attempts to improve community relations in Aden, and I have come to the conclusion that although our efforts so far have had sufficient success to justify the expenditure involved, their scope is so limited as to bear little relation to the major issues facing us in the immediate future.

Background

2. The sudden recrudessence of industrial and political unrest in Aden, has demonstrated the determination of our local opponents (i.e. the Peoples' Socialist Party and the A.T.U.C.) to translate their threats into action. Furthermore, they will now receive increased support from the U.A.R. and Yemen, who cannot fail to react to the enthusiastic reception given to the Egyptian para-military personnel during their recent detention in Lodar.

3. If there is to be any hope of retaining our position in the Base, it is vital that we, the Services, recognise the magnitude of the issues involved and reinforce the political action taken by the High Commissioner with immediate and positive steps of our own, despite the cost that these will entail.

Aims

4. Our aims must be -

(a) to counter the subversion of our local labour force;

(b) to demonstrate to the local community as a whole that there are not only indirect, but direct and tangible advantages to our continued military presence in Aden;

(c) to support the local Information Services in their efforts to canalise local Arab nationalism into support for the Federation and its indigenous leaders.

...../ Services Labour

SECRET
UK EYES ONLY

Services Labour - Counter-Subversion

5. Our local civil labour force, within which MPBW employees must logically be included, is encouraged by its leaders to press for all the amenities which a number of the better employers provide for their workers here. We clearly cannot meet these demands, for the provision of subsidised housing and hospital facilities on the scale envisaged would require a capital outlay running into millions of pounds. We are, however, providing for limited medical treatment from within our own resources, and plan to improve working conditions by offering better canteen and ablution facilities, etc., over a period of time. On the other hand, we are not at present in a position to issue all our employees with working clothes. This concession would not only save them money and therefore appeal to their natural cupidity, but it would also help to give them a feeling of belonging to and indeed being a part of the Services and thus build up an esprit-de-corps to balance their by no means undivided loyalty to their union. To provide each man with three boiler suits or the equivelant would cost approximately £22,000 and thereafter there would be a recurrent charge each year of about £14,000 to cover replacement and laundry.

A Direct and Tangible Gesture to the Local Community

6. Sports facilities for the local community are almost completely lacking in Aden, and the people cannot but be aware of the apparently lavish provision made for the Services. Tentative discussions with the Municipality have already taken place with a view to remedying this in the short term, until the projected national stadium is built in the course of the next decade. There is a suitable site available for an athletics ground, a football field and a few tennis and volleyball courts adjacent to the public swimming bath; and, provided support is forthcoming from the Services, the Municipality is prepared to make a beginning, by fencing the perimeter at a cost of £1,000 and by sponsoring an appeal to the wealthy business community for financial assistance. If the Services were to assist in this project, which could well be spread over the next 2-3 years, they could demonstrate, by the presence of uniformed personnel on the site from time to time, their whole-hearted participation in a co-operative community effort, for which publicity could be arranged as and when appropriate throughout the period of construction. We could expect to achieve this at a cost of not more than £8,000 to £10,000, bearing in mind that the rough estimate for the whole project is of the order of £17,000.

Support for the Local Information Services

7. The propaganda pressure of Arab nationalism cannot be effectively countered by the existing Information Services in Aden, due to their lack of production capacity. Although it must lie primarily with the local authorities to remedy this, their limited budgetary resources, over which the indigenous Adeni and Federal Ministers retain a large measure of control, make it doubtful whether any steps they take will ever be really effective. There has recently been some discussion on this general problem with a publisher in Nairobi, who already does some work in association with I.P.D.. He is eager to enter this field, which, he believes, may well eventually have some commercial possibilities; however,

SECRET UK EYES ONLY

 to support him

SECRET
UK EYES ONLY

to support him in a pilot project, the publication of an illustrated paperback, would cost in the order of £1,500. If the Services were to find the money for this, they would have complete control over the production and would be in a position to influence any future publications, if the pilot project showed promise.

Future Action

8. I am in the course of preparing a paper for the Chiefs of Staff dealing with these proposals in greater detail and including careful estimates of the costs involved; meanwhile, I cannot over-emphasise the fact that we must take some action along these lines quickly, if we are to contribute materially to the avoidance of a major emergency with all its usual political and financial consequences. Both the High Commissioner and my Political Adviser @ support this view. Agreement in principle to the second of these proposals (co-operation in the development of a Sports Centre) would enable us to begin a little judicious publicity, designed not only to improve our position but also that of the present moderate Aden Government, which will shortly be involved in a crucial election campaign.

@ This support has not yet been sought.

UK EYES ONLY
SECRET

SECRET

FILE

(11)

UNITED KINGDOM SECURITY WARNINGS

1. **Category AC telegram. Paraphrase NOT required.**
2. **A telegram which contains a reference to any classified telegram or correspondence must itself be classified.**
3. **The Ministry of Defence Cypher Office must be consulted if it is desired to distribute or release this telegram, or any part of it, to a person or nation who would not normally be authorised to receive it.**

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 20 DEC 1963
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
RN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE

FROM : MOD LONDON

TO : H.Q. MIDEAST

OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

OZ 15366
TOO 191253Z

DEF 3000 19th December, 1963.

PERSONAL for HANCOCK (GSO Civil Affairs)
Your K.A.4

1. It is our understanding and that of Colonial Office that ASHWORTH **is to be** Deputy Special Adviser (Information) to the U.K. High Commissioner with office in Government House. We await formal acceptance of terms of reference which should now be with High Commissioner. Do not understand suggestion that he should nominally form part of Federal Ministry. However see no objection to proposed arrangements for meeting on arrival.

2. ASHWORTH travelling Transport Command flight No. 2944 E.T.D. 0600 hrs. Dec. 22nd.

CIRCULATION

TOO 191253Z

D.F.P.
Mrs. Elwell F.O. (IRD)

Originator: Col. Wild Q.366

SECRET

CABINET DOCUMENT

REFERENCE ..... OPD (63) 5TH ..... Pkg (1r) .....

DATE ..... 14 Dec 63 .....

REMOVED AND DESTROYED.

FOR COMPLETE SERIES SEE CAB (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

SIGNED ..... R.H. Morton ..... DATE ..... 3/6/97 .....

Copied to: C.D.S. (3)
P.S./Secretary (2)

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Cor. to S/S (O.F.C.)

U.S.(G) (1)

Information Adviser - Aden

The Minister has seen your submission of 29th November, 1963, and has minuted:

"Good.

P.T. 3.12.63."

Minister's Office.
3rd December, 1963.

E.R.

50

Copies to:
PS/Perm.Sec.
C.D.S.
Col. Wild

PS/MINISTER

48

The Minister asked the Colonial Secretary to take an interest in filling the post of Information Adviser to the High Commissioner in Aden.

The Minister may like to know that the post is being filled by a member of the staff of the Information Research Department of the Foreign Office. This officer is well known to us. Indeed he was employed by us on comparable duties in Nairobi for some time. He has the right experience, qualifications and attitude to the work; and we are very hopeful that he will provide a shot in the arm for the whole of the local propaganda and P.R. organisation.

J.A.D.

(J. A. DREW)
(U.S.(G))

29th November, 1963

Good.

3/12

RESTRICTED

50A

MINUTE SHEET

Reference DFP.325/3

Mr. J. A. Drew

Information Adviser - Aden

It has now been decided that an assistant adviser to Hobson - political/ information adviser to the High Commissioner should be appointed. I.R.D. has undertaken to supply the officer who incidentally is Tony Ashworth. This arrangement should meet the requirement and provided Ashworth is allowed his head, should in fact, be an improvement. If the Minister does not already know you may care to inform him as it was largely due to his intervention that this progress was made.

27th November, 1963.

[OVER

RESTRICTED

6

Copies to:
PS/Perm.Sec.
C.D.S.
Col. Wild

PS/MINISTER

The Minister asked the Colonial Secretary to take an interest in filling the post of Information Adviser to the High Commissioner in Aden.

The Minister may like to know that the post is being filled by a member of the staff of the Information Research Department of the Foreign Office. This officer is well known to us. Indeed he was employed by us on comparable duties in Nairobi for some time. He has the right experience, qualifications and attitude to the work; and we are very hopeful that he will provide a shot in the arm for the whole of the local propaganda and P.R. organisation.

(Sgd) J. A. DREW

(J. A. DREW)
(U.S.(G))

29th November, 1963

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 28/11/63.
SEEN BY
~~DIRECTOR~~
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION — HM / ARMY / RAF
CLERK
FILE 300.

CONFIDENTIAL

Lib 300.

5A

From: Lt Colonel H.W.B. Hancock, MC.,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
Headquarters,
Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69

NN NW

2555/2/CA

27 Nov 63

Dear Colonel,

Thank you very much for your DFP. 300 of 13 November.

We are looking forward to Ashworth's arrival. It is ironic that no sooner had Ben Strachan departed than our first major industrial trouble since last Autumn broke. After the long period of relative quiet, all the machinery has got a bit rusty, and so the shortcomings of the truncated Information Services are less apparent than they would otherwise have been.

Doubtless the War Office will want to speak to me while I am in London about the Information Team. Everyone is keen to keep all in-coming units as compact as possible, for accommodation is going to be extremely tight here. We now have, however, the Commander-in-Chief's support established in principle and as you rightly anticipate, he will not be bothering himself further with details.

The question of the Aden Festival is a difficult one, although a number of local people are now tossing the idea round. They were impressed by the Somali Trade Fair, but we are not geared to produce anything on an international scale here and should look rather to something smaller which would sell the Federation to its own citizens - who still show considerable sales resistence at times. Now that an expatriate has been appointed as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of National Guidance and Information, we may be able to achieve something.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

The initial report on FLAVIA will have reached you now, and at the Minister of Defence's behest, the Commander-in-Chief will shortly be putting up a case for a considerable increase of effort. I shall, of course, copy this to you as soon as it is final.

We shall look forward to seeing you and Forsyth in the New Year, preferably not too early in January. I am doubtful whether a visit to Beihan would be of all that much use to you, more especially as FLAVIA has not been pursued there. On the other hand, there are other areas in the Federation which are equally interesting from both a professional and personal standpoint. I shall look forward to seeing you when I return to London on or about 9 December, prior to going down to Maresfield.

Yours ever,

Billy Hancock

Colonel H.N.H. Wild, OBE.,
Ministry of Defence,
Queen Anne's Mansions,
St. James's Park,
LONDON. S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

4A

UNITED KINGDOM SECURITY WARNINGS

Category AC telegram. Paraphrase NOT required.

2. A telegram which contains a reference to any classified telegram or correspondence must itself be classified.

3. The Ministry of Defence Cypher Office must be consulted if it is desired to distribute or release this telegram, or any part of it, to a person or nation who would not normally be authorised to receive it.

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 31 OCT 1963 INITIALS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE 300.

FROM : MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, LONDON

TO : CINC MIDDLE EAST

ROUTINE

OZ 13200
TOO 301901Z

COSMID 110

30th October, 1963.

From; Chief of the Defence Staff. 4.

Reference: MIDCOS 102.

Information Adviser. This matter is being dealt with at Ministerial level. I will keep you informed of the outcome.

CIRCULATION

TOO 301901Z

COS (Normal)

Subject: Information Adviser to the High Commissioner, Aden.
Originator: COS/SEC 287.

TOP SECRET

Mr J. Drew
US(G)

Col Woods
to see
DAT)

With the Compliments of

Major Woods
MA
to

~~Deputy~~ Vice Chief of the Defence Staff

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Storey's Gate,
London, S.W.1
WHitehall 7000

Message to be supplied when this is finalised

TOP SECRET

File 300.

42/A

UNITED KINGDOM SECURITY WARNINGS

1. Category AC telegram. Paraphrase NOT required.
2. A telegram which contains a reference to any classified telegram or correspondence must itself be classified.
3. The Ministry of Defence Cypher Office must be consulted if it is desired to distribute or release this telegram, or any part of it, to a person or nation who would not normally be authorised to receive it.

FROM : CINC MIDEAST

TO : MOD LONDON

PRIORITY

IZ 22766
TOO 260920Z
TOR 261220Z

MIDCOS 102 26th October 1063

For C.D.S.

References A. High Commissioner Aden Tel Personal Number 307
B. High Commissioner Aden Saving Personal Number 22
C. COS(62)41 Meeting.

Subject Information Adviser to the High Commissioner.

In refs A and B High Commissioner has both drawn attention to the effects of the withdrawal of the Information Adviser and made recommendations as to future policy in this field. I raised this subject with the Minister and on his request am setting out below my own views on need for an Information Advisor here to co-ordinate information policy for the Services with that of the High Commissioners Office and The Federation. There is also a need to make best use of the psychological warfare resources available to both this HQ and High Commissioner.

2. It was largely as a result of Chiefs of Staff recommendation in Ref C that the present Information Advisor was appointed. The need for him has not diminished. Indeed any future constitutional changes will call for a particularly well co-ordinated policy to present the retention of base facilities here in the best light. My own public relations staff must take part in this task but can only do so within the framework of High Commissioners policy. Without full time information advisor with supporting staff there will be a serious danger of lack of co-ordination.

3. My GSO 1 Civil Affairs works alongside the Information Advisor. The departure of the latter would remove his main means of obtaining guidance on local affairs and reduce the effectiveness of Flavia which is just beginning to show dividends.

4. I therefore strongly support the High Commissioner in emphasisng the need for a proper info organisation here headed by an Information Advisor. I am sure Foreign Office will support us.

5. As requested by the Minister I am also having a paper prepared on possible measures that might be taken at minor cost to foster relations between the Services and the local population.

CIRCULATION

COS (Normal) DS 11.

TOO 260920Z

S E C R E T

DEFENCE INTEREST IN INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN ADEN AND THE FEDERATION

1. The problem is complicated by the fact that there are at least four interests, including Defence. Basically, general information is Colonial Office responsibility, but the Foreign Office is closely concerned. The interests and susceptibilities of the local Arab authorities e.g. in respect of the Federal Security forces, are also very important.

2. The British Organization. There is a Command Information Officer. There is also, in the Headquarters, a military Psychological Warfare Officer who works alongside the Information Adviser to the High Commissioner. It was mainly as a result of pressure from the Ministry of Defence and the Chiefs of Staff that this appointment of the adviser was made about a year ago.

3. Defence Objectives. Probably there are three:-

(a) To improve the relations between the military forces and the local population and to make our presence as acceptable as we can.

(b) To help maintain the morale and loyalty of the Federal Security Forces.

(c) To contribute to a climate of opinion in which a satisfactory political agreement with a stable Federal Government can be reached.

4. The Methods. Leaving aside such long-term work as is done by the British Council (itself deplorably under-staffed), the methods of publicity and propaganda open to us - the Radio, Television and Newspapers - affect all three of our objectives and must, therefore, be operated under a co-ordinated direction. But subject to this, specific operations can be, and are, conducted by the various authorities involved. There is, for example, on the military side, Operation FLAVIA. This is a balanced programme of community relations activities designed to bring the troops and the local population into a closer relationship by such means as helping local schools, boys clubs etc and by assisting in well-digging and road construction up-country.

/So.....

So far the limited sum of £3,000 has been provided for this scheme. It is likely that an increase will be needed; however, this modest programme now in force under the direction of the Military Psychological Warfare Officer is already paying a dividend.

5. This officer also has the potential for the creation of other publicity material of a less overt character than the purely factual information put out by the Command Information Officer. Thus, given suitable outlets for 'placing' material, he can produce articles for the local Press and Radio.

6. Radio. The broadcasting is a Federal matter and the Information Adviser does what he can (frequently a good deal), to guide and persuade producers and the news staff in programmes and the selection and presentation of news. The local authorities are not ill disposed but:

(a) they are Arabs first and

(b) they are not very competent.

Through COI, they are also provided with canned programmes, in the main commentaries and documentaries, occupying about 1¼ hours a week. It is conceivable that more of this material could be supplied.

7. Aden Radio is too low-powered to cover even the whole of the Federation, let alone put our views across to Sana. It is up to the CO to provide a new transmitter, but the High Commissioner is finding it hard to get what he needs. This is another job for the Information Adviser.

8. Adequate British Radio coverage from the BBC will not be available until the new medium wave relay station, now under construction on Perim Island, comes into operation about the end of the year. This ought to give a good signal, fully comparable to Cairo Radio, over a very large area of the Arabian Peninsula, probably stretching up to the head of the Gulf.

/9.....

9. Television. This station, which is designed to come into operation next May, will of course, cover Aden town only. It is a piece of private enterprise run by a Roy Thompson enterprise under the control of David Sterling. The Services are providing £8,000 per annum partly as a sweetener for the Federation and partly because they expect to get programmes angled to the troops. BP are also considerable investors.

10. The original intention, at least on the part of the Ministry of Defence in backing the grant of £8,000, was that we might get some influence on the programmes as a whole, comparable to that exercised on the local radio and, if this proves possible, it would be exercised by the Information Adviser, who would represent Service interests on the TV directing board.

11. Newspapers. These are amenable to a certain amount of influence on the straight information level and more influence may be possible less openly through the supply of material of the kind which the Psychological Warfare Officer can produce.

12. Federal Regular Army. Here information and comparable activities are important to support a favourable climate of opinion of the Army. The major element here, of course, is conditions of service in which we have no direct responsibilities. We already provide practical and technical help in running a newspaper for these forces, comparable to the one which we have been running on the Psychological Warfare side with considerable success for the KAR in Kenya.

13. Climate of Opinion. Here on the defence side, we can do nothing directly, except perhaps to ensure that we take care to remain on good terms with the local population. The primary responsibility lies with the Colonial Office. It could be disastrous if as seems to be the case, it is the present intention of the Colonial Office not to fill the post of Information Adviser on the High Commissioner's Staff, which will fall vacant in about a month when the present incumbent's tour runs out.

/We.....

We would see the occupant of this post as the key figure in the local information/propaganda set-up. A post of this kind is the only means of co-ordinating satisfactorily the resources which the Command Information Officer and the Psychological Warfare Officer can bring to the aid of our general situation in the area.

... 14. As you will see from the attached telegram, the High Commissioner wants to retain an Information Adviser. His telegram is designed to put the Colonial Office on the spot about this. Both he and the C-in-C. would welcome any assistance that could be given in Whitehall to keep a proper information organisation running in Aden. We can rely on Foreign Office support for this. The immediate object should be to ensure continuity in the work of the Information Adviser's Office.

15. For the rest, we in the Ministry of Defence, should be ready to give our support to specific proposals which will come from the C-in-C. for Service contributions in this field.

... Enclosure

F.O
C.O
Khan
Bhef Sec
MPBW

} try to clear without going to Gabinet.

by HQ say £600 make do with what is there. But in time Jeeps must have new HQ. Plan shd be drawn up for new HQ.

1 Armd Reg
1.S Bath (Here)

~~Det~~
Acc for unaccompanied wives

S E C R E T

TELEGRAM

Dated: 24th October, 1963 Despatched: 24th October, 1963

No: Personal 307 PRIORITY/ON LINE

For Roberts.

Information Adviser. You will remember that I strongly opposed the abolition of the Information Adviser's post and informed you that I did not regard the provision of an Asst. Adviser to assist Hobson to do his own and the Information Adviser's work as an adequate substitute.

I have discovered however that in addition to the Information Adviser's post it has also been decided to abolish the entire Information establishment (i.e. Senior Information Officer, Administrative Asst/Translator, two stenographers and driver) and to dispose of all the office equipment and transport.

In the circumstances I have no alternative but to close down the Information Adviser's Office and to return to the position before Strachan was appointed.

High Commissioner

S E C R E T

1n 7n

will support Admiser
(m & will work out proposal re
Radio-facility (owner of transmitter
would extend future of small users
survey produce useful results
'Battle Plan' for cold war.

Visit to Kenya

1. Plans for evacuation
re unforce with 245 Commando
Generator to initiate
2. Base
Keep everything that is useful
Not just all but what is essential

Administrative staff

Partly Defence partly M.P.B.W.
2 Urgent works caught in Ban. Sewage. Water
RA N.P. Shark Net Pool in
Harwood Club. Map Item 4 in
full contradiction
3 Policy -
Bread in health units unaccompanied
In such a subsidised get by on 1,600 families
Over 3600 ~~as~~ in new set for
schools & hosp

Arcadian

FROM: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, LONDON

TO: H.Q. MIDEAST

OZ/Z 12599
T.O.O. 18/9Z-3Z
T.H.I.
Encyphered/decyphered
by
T.O.D. 3A
Checked
18 OCT. 63
Accounts
Checked
Head of Watch

ROUTINE
DEF 2559

Personal for
For Hancock(G.S.O.1 Civil Affairs) from D.D.F.P.

1. Drew arrives Aden Sunday and will get in touch with you. Accommodation etc. has been arranged.

2. Have explained Strachan's position and future arrangements for that post which he will discuss with you in so far as it affects you.

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 21 OCT 1963
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | RN | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE 300/1
300

D.M.C. Please despatch

Subject: Visit of U.S.(G) to Aden

Originator: D.D.F.P.

Distribution: D.F.P. only

SECRET

12648
2112207

FROM: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, LONDON

TO: CINC MIDEAST

PRIORITY

21st October, 1963

DEF 2561

PERSONAL for Hancock from D.D.F.P.

Please pass following for DREW:

1. I have been advised today that a firm Service opinion about the future of post of Information Adviser would be substantial assistance in putting things straight if needs be.

2. Although approach as suggested to you remains the same the need for a more positive opinion has increased.

3. Grateful if you could return armed with an authoritative Service view.

D.M.C. PLEASE DESPATCH

Originator: Colonel Wild, D.D.F.P.

(Queen Anne's Mansions, Ext. 366)

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 22 OCT 1963
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | TH | ARMY | RAF
CLERK
FILE 300/1.

Distribution: Colonel Wild, D.D.F.P.

SECRET

UNITED KINGDOM SECURITY **Restricted**

1. Category AC telegram. Paraphrase not required.
2. A telegram which contains a reference to any classified telegram or correspondence must itself be classified.
3. The Foreign Office must be consulted if it is desired to disclose this telegram, or any part of it, to a person or nation who normally be authorised to receive it.

OZ/IZ 12212
T.O.O. 12/1800Z.
T.A.I. .....
Enciphered/deciphered .....
Charge .....
Account .....

2A

FROM: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, LONDON

TO: H.Q. MIDEAST

ROUTINE

15th October, 1963

DEF 2523

For Colonel J.R.M. Curling, J.M.E.C. Inspection Team

from DREW.

1. As I expect you know I have been asked by C.D.S. and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, to keep in touch with the work of your mission to Aden. I had hoped to be able to come over to War Office to see you before you left but unfortunately this proved impossible.

2. I arrive Aden with Minister Saturday night. Would it be possible for us to have a talk some time on Sunday? I suggest this only because 21st and 22nd are heavily booked.

3. Could you arrange for message to be left for me to pick up on arrival.

(Sgd) J. A DREW

D.M.C. PLEASE DESPATCH

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 16 OCT 1963 INTLS
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION | IN ARMY RAF
CLERK
FILE 300/4

Originator: Mr. J.A. Drew
Ext.197

300.

Dec
Returned 3 copies
to MESSAGE CENTRE
DA
15/10

SECRET & PERSONAL

(OH 3363/3)

With the compliments of

INFORMATION RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT
(Mr. C.F.R. Barclay)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
12 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

H.N.H. Wild, O.B.E.,
Ministry of Defence.

SECRET & PERSONAL

SECRET & PERSONAL

2

Foreign Office,
12, Carlton House Terrace,
London, S.W.1.

(OH 3363/3)

October 15, 1963.

---- I enclose a copy of a personal letter from Ben Strachan which explains itself.

2. Our argument has always been that in order to combat hostile propaganda from the outside and internal subversion within Aden territory and to do publicity for Aden overseas, a special type of information is needed separate from that of the ordinary U.K.I.O. "projection of Britain". This sort of information work is ideally done by the Adenis, but their efforts needed to be guided and directed; and there is also need for covert propaganda done purely in the British interest. In our opinion this demands one man's full time. Prima facie it doesn't look as if Hobson could carry this out in addition to his political duties. Even if he is in overall charge, would he not need an assistant?

3. You will have seen a letter from I.P.D. to John Bushell on this subject, copied to you. John Bushell has been asked to try and find out what the High Commissioner really thinks about it all. Maybe sometime there will be an excuse for you to go down and report on new developments in Aden.

4. The above was drafted by Leslie Glass before he went off on his Latin American tour.

(C.F.R. Barclay)

DIRECTORATE
OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 17 OCT 1963
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION
RN
ARMY
RAF
CLERK
FILE 300.

G.F.N. Reddaway, Esq., M.B.E.,
Regional Information Office,
British Embassy,
BEIRUT.

SECRET & PERSONAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1

DIRECTORATE OF FORWARD PLANS
DATE 17 SEP 1963
SEEN BY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
"Z" SECTION — RN / ARMY / RAF
CLERK
FILE

From: Lt Col H.W.B.HANCOCK, MC,
GSO 1 (Civil Affairs),
HQ Middle East Command,
British Forces Post Office 69.

2556/1A/CA

11 September 1963

Dear Colonel,

I thought you might possibly be interested in the enclosed, which gives a fair idea of our approach to official publicity for FLAVIA projects. Ben Strachan, rightly in view of the present climate of opinion, seeks to avoid offending delicate Arab sensibilities by too blatant expositions of the extent to which the rich, efficient Services help the poor, inefficient Arabs. Moreover, we take every opportunity to jab the social conscience of the local community, which consists almost entirely of thick skin.

In fact, this particular Boys' Club is getting a great deal of help from the local RAF station and their three regular instructors have been supported now by £60 of sports kit. The boys, their parents and friends must be well aware of this and details will quickly spread by word of mouth.

I shall be letting you have a full report of our activities to date and our future projects at the end of October, based on local reports due at the end of the quarter. FLAVIA is going pretty well now, although the urgent operational commitments of available plant make it impossible to begin one or two of the larger projects we have in mind. I hope, however, that the situation may ease by next spring. Meanwhile, I received a letter from the High Commissioner's Office a few days ago saying that our suggestion about medical assistance in the up-country areas was 'still under consideration in the Ministry concerned'. This leads me on to mention the point made by Peter Bartlett on his return. The possibility of an Aden Fair was raised by James Lunt and Simon Heathcote some time ago and I passed the suggestion on to Ben Strachan. The scheme would inevitably

...../ The scheme would inevitably closely involve some key Federal Ministries, who are scarcely capable of coping with their day to day work at present, as you can see from their slow reaction to our proposal for medical assistance. On the other hand, they are organising a pavilion at the Somalia Fair at the end of this month and this will provide an opportunity to put out feelers here. Its planning and preparation would be a slow and painful process, despite tactful help and prodding by us, and I would have thought that we, or rather they, should aim at the October/November period in 1964.

Peter Bartlett has explained his independent mission and I shall look forward to giving him any help I can. I am glad to hear that his landrover is being equipped with loudspeakers. As you will recall, the unit holding such equipment here was disbanded a considerable time ago and none now is held in Aden. Incidentally, it seems wrong to me that Dennis Ryan's Information Team should be disbanded on redeployment and not be transferred to Aden. I raised this matter with the C-in-C, drawing attention to the success the team had had in Swaziland and to similar successes in Brunei. He was, however, not prepared to take this matter up officially with the Ministry of Defence without more knowledge of their detailed operations than is available here at present. Incidentally, he is also suspicious of the size of the Psy Ops Unit with its twelve chaps and seven vehicles (III/718/1 (Peace & War)(ERE) dated 14 Aug 62). Unfortunately, I have no direct experience of these matters. I have, however, sought Ryan's advice and he will doubtless be able to give me some ammunition. Meanwhile, I am sure your report (COS.1784/1/5/63), mentioned in COS.277/63, would be of great interest to us here, and I would very much like a copy.

Have you any idea when you are likely to be paying us a visit ? I am looking forward to seeing you out here.

Yours sincerely,

Bill Hancock

Col H.N.H.WILD, OBE (Retd),
Directorate of Forward Plans,
Ministry of Defence,
Storey's Gate,
LONDON S.W.1

YOUTH SERVICES

There is a tendency to assume, provided the schools are flourishing, that the needs of our young people are wholly catered for. This is, however, by no means the case, and one of the most important aspects of the Social Services in any community is the care of young people during the school holidays and outside normal working hours. This is a task which is being tackled with great vigour here today, and nowhere more so than in the Aden Association of Boys Clubs, under their active President, Mr Ahmed Zokari. The clubs in Sheikh Othman and Tawahi are growing from strength to strength, and we hope to see the others in Ma'alla and Crater build up in the same fashion during the next cool season.

Much of the executive work of the Association falls to Mr M.Ghaleb, an officer of the FRA. He already has a full day as a member of the administrative staff of the RAF Hospital in Khormaksar, which handles a number of emergency cases from the Federation and relies on him and his colleagues to provide a close link between the doctors and nurses, and their patients. When not occupied in these affairs, Mr Ghaleb devotes almost the whole of his spare time to youth activities and is rapidly becoming an expert in this field.

When talking to Mr Ghaleb the other day, he told me that one of the major problems they had to contend with was the recruiting of youth leaders. Although it is always hard to find good premises and the money to equip them, the right type of leader can usually overcome these initial difficulties, given the backing of the Association. When once this has been done and the local boys and their parents can see what a club under the guidance of a wise and enthusiastic leader has got to offer, the membership grows, the activities of the club expand and it is soon established on a sound and permanent basis

Among the more successful ventures in Aden at present is the Tawahi Boys Club, which meets on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons under the enthusiastic guidance of its two leaders, Mr Shkab and his voluntary assistant Mr Mohammad. In addition to its normal activities, the club has built up contacts with a neighbouring British youth club in Steamer Point, and on Friday afternoons boys from the two clubs meet together in the local RAF Gymnasium, where they have instruction in weight-lifting and Judo and a number of other athletic activities. Judo, as many will already know, is the famous form of wrestling developed to perfection over hundreds of years by the Japanese. This has

...../2

...../ This has now become a major sport which has spread all over the world and has enthusiastic adherents everywhere. The boys in Tawahi are lucky enough to have an expert to train them in SAC Elsick, who holds a third Dan Black Belt, a qualification which is by no means common outside Japan. Two of his friends also help with the training in other sports.

The Commander of RAF Steamer Point has generously provided both clubs with a wide range of equipment and sports gear for both indoor and outdoor games, which will enable them to broaden their activities considerably.

The Tawahi and Sheikh Othman Boys Clubs are already well established and soundly based; while Ma'alla and Crater have overcome most of their difficulties and are now in a position to build up their membership. They do, however, require the active support of the community as a whole, and it may well be that there are some who can afford to give a hand in their local club, as Mr Mohammad does in Tawahi.

Money is always useful but time is even more valuable, and should anybody feel able to give up an occasional evening, particularly if they have a special interest in some sport or hobby, they should get into touch with the Aden Association without delay, through its President, Mr A.Zokari of the Ministry of National Guidance and Information.

Boys Clubs are by no means the only part of our Youth Services in Aden State and we shall be dealing with others, like the Boy Scouts Association, in a later article.
